THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,264—New Series. BOMBAY—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
25th Feb.	ARABIA	7933	....	—
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	—
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	—
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA ...	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	—
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	—
1st	MARMORA	10509	....	—
8th	CALEDONIA	7558	....	—
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	—
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	—
13th "	SALSETTE	6900	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	—

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

e Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly ually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the raits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued n favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, pply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

SSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
A. City of Vienna	4672	......	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	5321	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	5594	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	6973	......	April 8
C. City of Karachi	5587	April 11	...
C. City of York	7708	" 24	* " 21
B. Merton Hall	4327	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	5739	......	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	5551	......	June 10
C. City of Lahore	7060	......	" 15
C. City of York	7708	......	July 15
C. City of Paris	9200	......	" 19
C. City of Glasgow	6529	......	August 1
A. Trafford Hall	5321	......	" 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	......	Sept. 5
C. City of Lahore	7060	......	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
C. City of York	7708	......	Nov. 2
C. City of Benares	6973	......	" 18
C. City of London	9000	......	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	......	Dec. 6
C. City of Lahore	7060	......	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	......	" 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passage and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

BLAKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	23rd Feb.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	24th Feb.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	27th Feb.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M.

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Feb calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, on Monday, the 27th February, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 23rd February, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,
(Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Fu'tala," 4154 tons, sailing on or about the 25th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

20th February, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	... 5423	A. Foretti	1st March 1911
Bohemia	... 4251	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	... 4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Praga	... 3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	... 5423	A. Foretti	1st May "
Bohemia	... 4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	... 4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	29th March.
Vorwaerts	5890	R. Dannecker	27th April.
Austria	7588	J. Anicich	28th May.
China	6017	P. Pavlesich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6068	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7,583	24th Feb, 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers,	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
a Praesident	3,300	Bremer	27th Feb.
b Sultan	2,884	Jantzen	19th March.
a Markgraf	3,630	Ihle	22nd "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24. Meadow Street, Bombay, 8th February, 1911.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
In a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH (Federated Malay States,)
JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula,)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated, Malay States.)
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR.)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States)
Seremban (F. M. States)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

TO ESCAPE

All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
"KAM SHASTRA,"
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
Available in all Languages!!
English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati,
Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil!
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GRATIS and POST-FREE.

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MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

BOMBAY RACES.

To obtain a thorough appreciation of all the special and interesting features of a race as a whole, to anxiously watch the performance or form of a horse in which you are most interested and to enjoy a race from the start to an exhilarating finish, you cannot do without one of the following.

BINOCULARS.—

GOERZ—TRIEDER
NEO—TRIEDER
HELI—TRIEDER
PAGOR
LONDON DERBY
MARCKS' PRISM

They are revelations in power, precision and field of view. The use of any one of the foregoing glasses will present to your sight something

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY,

as they possess the power of Binocular Telescopes six times their size and they will give you a phenomenal field which cannot be obtained in any other form of binocular or telescope.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS

Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets

Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,800,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND......... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Chittagong,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp,)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,
Kampala. Uganda.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND........	" 1,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent, and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant in tins and bulk.		

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST TO HAND NEW LOT OF FANCY DESIGNS OF

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS,
SETTIES,
TABLES, AND EASY CHAIRS.

Visit to our Stores will convince you of the well. finished article, please to give your early purchase which will no doubt repay you amply.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DELHI," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMO, and also from LONDON and intermediate ports are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning, to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1911.

CANDIDATES for DEGREES are requested to be present in the University Library, at 8-30 P. M. precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.

2. Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library, by 5-15 P. M.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats not later than 5-30 P. M.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar,
Bombay, 20th February, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 27th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th February, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. on TUESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1911, for the work of laying a 32" diameter cast from water main between Curry Road and Byculla.

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Water Engineer.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. TRIVESS SMITH, A. M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E.
Water Engineer.
Water Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 16th February, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ANANDRAO BHAI alias BHASKER PATEL, has contracted TO SELL to our client, the undermentioned property, free from all incumbrances and claims. All persons having any claims against or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of gift, sale, inheritance, trust, possession, exchange, maintenance, residence, mortgage, lien, use, lease, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 24, Esplanade Road, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after expiration of the abovementioned period without any regard to such claims, if any, which would be considered as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground admeasuring about two thousand (2000) square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of a piece of land admeasuring about 14,180 square yards, situate, lying and being at Ghorupdeo Road, in the Town Island and Registration District of Bombay, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 585, 588, 608, 609, Collector's New No. 13,447, Old Survey No. none, and New Survey No. 1-3722, and bearing E Ward No. 8069 (1), Street No. 209, and standing at present in the name of Ganpat Manekji Patel, bounded on the East by the property of the Bombay Port Trust, on the West by a portion of land 20 feet wide intended to intervene between the land agreed to be sold and the chawls belonging to the vendor and beyond it by the said chawls and beyond it by the said Ghorupdeo Road, on the South by the property of the vendor recently sold to Sha Jetha Bira, and on the North by the property of the vendor recently sold to Hirji Bhojraj.—Dated this 20th day of February, 1911.

HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR OFFICES are REMOVED to the "GRESHAM BUILDINGS," Esplanade Road, from this day.

MITCHELL & Co.
Bombay, 18th February, 1911.

EUROPEAN GENERAL (ST. GEORGE'S) HOSPITAL.
ENDOWMENT FUNDS,
KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Funds, will be held at Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe Offices, on March 6th, 1911, at 6-15 P. M.

BUSINESS.

To consider the report of the Committee and to pass the accounts for the season 1909-1910.

L. H. SAVILE,
Honorary Secretary.

REPORTER

WANTED.—An experienced SHORT-HAND REPORTER for an English Daily; Permanant place for a really good man.
Address to Box 209, Post Office,
Bombay.

Now Ready.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay
BY
LT-COL: COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette," Green Street.
and the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Press, Home Street, opposite the "Advocate of India."

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT

In aid of a NEW BUILDING FUND
FOR THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 9-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Violin Solo. Andante (from A major Sonata) .... Brahms.
Signor SAVINI, accompanied by Mrs. BEN HICK.
2 Songs ...... (a) "L'Obstination." ...... H de Fontenailles.
...... b "Myrra." ...... Clutsam.
Mr. N. B. MACBETH.
3 Song ...... "Goodbye." .... Tosti.
Mrs. PARRY.
4 Piano Solo. Scherzo (C. Minor) .... Chopin.
Mrs. BEN HICK,
5 Songs ...... (a) Cavatina
(b) When all was young } (Faust) Gounod
6 Recitation. ......
Mrs. ACWORTH.

PART II.

7 Songs ...... (a) 'Si tu le voulais." ...... Tosti.
...... (b) One morning, Oh! so early .... M. Diack.
Mrs. MACBETH.
8 Volin Solo. (a) Le Cigne. .... Saint Saens.
...... Petite Berceuse. .... Del Valle.
Signor SAVINI.
9 Songs ...... Song of Thanksgiving ...... Frances Allitsen.
Capt. E. DRUMMOND.
10 Song .... Melisande in the Wood ...... Alma Goetz
Mrs. PARRY.
11 Piano Solo. Witch Dance. .... McDowell.
Mrs. BEN HICK.
12 Song ...... Maire my Soil. .... G. Aitken.
Mr. N. B. MACBETH.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Accompanists Mrs. MILLARD and Mrs. BEN HICK.
Schiedmayer Grand Piano kindly lent by Messrs. ROSE & Co.

Tickets, Rs. 3, and Re. 1.
Tickets may be had at Messrs. S. ROSE and Co., and of all Associates.

BIGGEST SENSATION EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY, ASK ANYONE.

EMPIRE THEATRE

EVERY NIGHT, at 9-30.

THE GREAT
NICOLA,
AND HIS CLEVER AMERICAN COMPANY OF MYSTIFIERS.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
SPECIAL CHALLENGE
for TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY).

NICOLA has accepted the Challenge
Of a prominent local physician to escape from a strait-jacket positively the most brutal restraint known in the criminal world.
DON'T MISS THIS MOST SENSATIONAL TEST.

PRICES, Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. Booking at SOUNDY'S. Book early and avoid Disappointment.
LAST PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY.
Positively FRIDAY NIGHT.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH,
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!
A LION HUNT
A LION HUNT
The most unique picture ever seen in Bombay.
JOHN MILTON
JOHN MILTON
A Magnificent picture of the life of this great Poet.
TONTOLINI
TONTOLINI
The Mad Comedian, the new rival to Foolshead and Max Linder.
DON'T MISS
THE LION HUNT.
Not a faked picture, but three full size lions killed in the Jungle before your eyes by the ZULU MASAIL WARRIORS.
A GRAND PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

THIS WEEK.
It is proposed Temporarily discontinue the NIGHT SESSION, at 9-30 except ON SATURDAY.
THE RINK WILL BE OPEN
EVERY EVENING, from 6 to 8.
The BAND in attendance on
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, AS USUAL.
ON THURSDAY and SATURDAY morning for PRACTICE and LEARNERS from 8-30 to 9-30 o'clock.
SATURDAY, from 6 to 8 evening and at 9-30 night with the
BAND AT EACH SESSION.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE, OPEN to Members only, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, February 28th, at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.), under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY CLARKE. Subscription and application for Membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Elphinstone College, Bombay. Last day for receiving Pictures is THURSDAY NOON, February 23rd, at the Town Hall.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
MARCH 2nd and 3rd,
at 9-30 p. m.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
Mr. BERNARD SHAW'S
ANTI-ROMANTIC COMEDY.
ARMS AND THE MAN
Under the direction of
Mr. CECIL-PEARCE.

Cast:—Mr. A. T. Cooper, Mr. D. B. Binning, Capt. C. T. Davis, Mr. Cecil Pearce, Miss Sells, Mrs. Binning, and Mrs. Acworth.

IN AID OF "THE LEAGUE OF MERCY."

By kind permission, H. E. the Governor's Band will play the Incidental Music.
Prices:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

GODOWN TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, in Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, (opposite the Hongkong Bank), from the 1st April or earlier if desired, a LARGE GODOWN, in excellent condition. 47 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 11 feet high. Rent Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply "SECURITY," care of this Paper.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented!

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM—HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column,

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

LEGAL DETECTIVES.—Secret Enquiries. Divorce Insolvency. Composition with creditors. Writs served. FOUCHE and Company, Poona. Established 25 years and under qualified English gentlemen.

WANTED.—Gentleman to JOIN CHUMMERY of three from middle of April to December, Cumballa Hill, Bungalow furnished, Private Tennis Court. Cheap rent for four. Apply box No. 2223, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, for a single gentleman with respectable people, in a good locality. Apply to box No. 2222, care of this Paper.

WANTED by a European Firm, a SMART SALESMAN of good address, would also have to travel up-country. Salary Rs. 100 p. m. to start with good prospects. Applicants with experience in the Chemical line preferred. Written application to Box No. 2198, care of this Paper.

TYPE CASTING.—WANTED, in Lahore, a smart man to take charge of TWO TYPE CASTERS. State experience and wage to Box No. 220, care of this Paper.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

FRESH CREAM, Re. 1 per lb.; TABLE BUTTER, Ans. 12 per lb.; PURE MILK, Ans. 3 per Seer:— THE PARISIAN DAIRY, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. $4\frac{23}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
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B. O. C.	KEROSINES	WATERLILY	150° F.
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Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.
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MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
Do you suffer from INSOMNIA? If so, try Horlick's. Sleep is Nature's sweet restorer.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S is easily digested because of its method of preparation. At the same time it affords ample nourishment. Is assimilated fully and quickly into the system, and thus nourishes the body and builds up the constitution without any undue strain upon the digestive organs. Avoid all indigestible and non-assimilable foods, and so enjoy good health.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. $3\frac{3}{4}$d. to 1s. $4\frac{23}{32}$d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO MATERIALS.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, the stock of Messrs. Kamran and Co.'s Photographers, consisting of new cameras 15 by 12 and 12 by 10 with Dalmeyer's lens complete, backgrounds dark room and other studio accessories and studio furniture, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 21st February, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of INDIAN, TIBETAN and BURMESE ANTIQUE BRASS and WOOD CARVENGS, JAPANESE BRONZE CHINA, etc.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1911, sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder without reserve, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the property of a gentleman consisting of old Indian Brass pots, trays, teapots, kettles, Tibetan Cloisonne vases, bowls, brass bowls, a few pieces of old China, large Japanese gong; one Indian blackwood open carved large screen, one carved oval frame, brass inlaid chest, also bentwood sofa, rocking chair, aluminium utensils, picture frames, &c.

Also a small consignment of Japanese goods, consisting of ivory figures, metal figures, porcelain vases, Satsuma tea-pots, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st February, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods Grain Sweeping etc.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1911, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of unclaimed bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of sweeping, iron wood and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 126 Bales Damaged COTTON.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co, will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 10th March, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Offices:—

110 Bales F. P. damaged cotton, Pulgaon to Colaba Invoice No. 317 of 12-2-10.

16 Bales F. P. damaged cotton, Pulgaon to Colaba, Invoice No. 318 of 12-10-1910.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 21st February, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
124-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON DUNCAN ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 25th Instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order and under instructions of the mortgagees Sha Maganlal Vallabhji and Sha Kalidas Umersey, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoja Motibhai Ladha, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated 8th December, 1908, executed by the abovenamed mortgagor in favour of the mortgagees, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house stading thereon, situate, lying and being at Duncan Road outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7342, Street Nos. 147-149 and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1769, New No. 8901, Old Survey No. 2/1272, and New Survey No. 4742, and containing by admeasurement (772/9) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Duncan Road, on the north by the property of Balwant Kashiram Raikar, and on the south by the property of Suleman Jakeria.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the said Morgagees, at their Office, in No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Dinn Cottage," behind the Byculla Club, at the end of Club Road and opposite Scott's Stables, in Souter Street, valuable teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, plush lined drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs, English cabinets, Rose's mahogany wood cottage piano, set of Historians' History of the World in case, glass and porcelainware, graphophone, half plate camera, English cane furniture, etc., the property of W. Hadfield, Esqr., Manager, Sun Mills, proceeding Home.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the first floor "Star Mansions," near the Colaba Railway Station and opposite the Ordnance Quarters, on Colaba Reclamation, the valuable and new designed mahoganised drawing, dining and bedroom, room furniture, such as silk, tapestry lined, mohogany wood English and other mahoganised new designed, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, English cabinet, cottage piano, sideboard, glass door almirahs, tile topped teapoys, writing tables, Singer's hand sewing machine, easy, low and Curzon chairs, iron bedsteads with mattresses, cupboards, marble dining table and chairs, dumbwaiter, hatstand, wash-hand stand with crockery, carpet, pictures, glass crockery and platedwares, a large lot copper utensils, garden pots, etc., the property of G. E. Thomas, Esqr., and another.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 21st February, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE AND SMALL TENTS.

Under instructions from the Secretary, Parsee Panchayet, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), at Gowalia Tank Road, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co., at Sir Jamsetji Road, about 45 single and double pole tents, 12 ft. by 12 ft. and 20 ft. by 16ft. sizes.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 8 a.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamond Road, Cumballa Hill, the remaining lots of very valuable garden pots and tubs of ferns and palms, etc. etc., the property of A. R. Leslie, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 21st February, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the [illegible].

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS:

MONDAY EVENING] [20th February, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL FROM BOMBAY on 17th February 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	52	60,974
B B and C I Railway ...	72	85,721

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :

The Bank of Bombay Cash Balance is 5 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s 4 1-16d to 3-32d T T., 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand and 1s 4 9-32d for 3 months' Sight Credits. A small business at 1s 4 3-32d T. T. Private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	..1s. 4 3-16d. May
Do. France	...171 1-4
Do. Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 30 days' sight	..130 1-4
Shanghai „	...174
Japan „	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 11-16 for Cash and the Settlement and after advancing to Rs. 96, closes at 95 15-16 for both positions. A moderate business has been done during the day. Calcutta rates are firmer.

We quote :—

Cash	...Rs. 95 15 0
2nd March Settlement	... „ 95 15 0

BULLION :—

On Saturday, Silver in London closed quiet and unchanged at 24 1-16 for ready, and 24 1-4 for delivery in two months. The local market opened at 60 11-16 for to-day's settlement, and closed unchanged. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24 0 0
Australian „	„ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „	„ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„ 60 11 0
„ 1st settlement ...	„ 61 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Closing prices on Saturday both in America and Liverpool were steadier, and showed some advance allround. The local market opened quiet with good Broach quoted Rs. 353-4. During the day the rate gradually gave way to Rs. 349, but at the close the market has again steadied up to Rs. 351. Except in Broach there is little business doing, and many quotations are purely nominal with neither buyers nor sellers. A small business has been done in the bazaar in fine Bengal March, up to Rs. 314 having been paid.

For ready cotton there has been rather more enquiry by exporters, but the offtake is still very moderate. Mills are buying quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...362	March
Good M G Broach	...351	„
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	...356	„
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti	...353	„
Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon	.. 344	„
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...238	„
Fine M G Amraoti	...338	„
Fine M G Muttia	...321	„
F G M G Khandeish	...308-9	„
Fine M G Khandeish	...325	„
Fine M G Bengals	...312-13	„
F G H G Bengals	...385-6	„
Good Westerns H G	...347-8	April-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...257-8	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales
Total imports	8,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
7·39	7·39	7·40	7·41
—1	unchgd	—1	—1

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·40	7·39	7·20	6·89	6·76
—1	—1	—2	—2	—1

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady at the decline.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 12 12 0 B. T.
April-May	„ 13 3 0 B. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi or Cawnpore Apr-May	Rs. 7 4 6 B. T.
„ Cawnpore ready..	„ 6 11 0 B. T.
Yellow „ „ ...	„ 7 5 0 „
„ Guzerat „ ...	„ 7 14 0 „

GINGELLYSEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 52 0 0
Mimbara ...	„ 53 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	„ 57 0 0
Red Khandwa ...	„ 51 8 0
Black Kutni ...	„ 45 8 0

POPPYSEED :—Firm

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 10 14 0 B. T.
April-May	... Rs. 10 14 0 „

Tone—Quiet. Little doing.

CASTORSEED :—

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 35 8 0
April-May	... „ 35 12 0

Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED—

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 25 8 0 to Rs 26

Tone—Firm

GROUNDNUTS :—

We quote :—

April-May	Rs. 45 0 0

Tone—Easier.

WHEAT :—

We quote :—

White Delhi Apl.-May...	„ 5 0 0 B T.

Tone—Quiet.—Easier.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,590
Bank of Burma	130
Bank of India	64 C.D.
Eastern Bank	70
Indian Specie	50 1-2

MILLS.

David	370
Manockji Petit	2,620

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	132 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	120
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	170 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Pref ...	285
Colaba Land and Mill	1,100

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	483 3-4

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	9,919 bales
Wheat	12,362 cwts.
Linseed	19,441 „
Rapeseed	8,209 „
Gingellyseed	8,733 „
Poppyseed	655 „
Groundnuts...	8,244 „
Castorseed	7,500 „
Rice	138 „
Myrabollams	12,84 „
Cottonseed	20,8 „
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	3,098 „
Jowar	72 „
Maize	382 „

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 14th Feb. 1911, as compared with the statement of 7th Jan. 1910:—

LIABILITIES.	February 7. Rs.	a.	p.	January 14. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,75,00,000	0	0	1,75,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,85,66,465	14	9	1,47,64,925	1	1
Other Deposits, &c	15,84,63,897	7	5	15,83,80,333	2	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.............	13,98,193	11	8	8,09,921	0	2
Sundries	13,19,217	0	11	13,12,117	6	9
	21,72,47,774	2	6	21,27,67,296	10	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,74,02,770	0	0	2,63,86,885	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	75,53,149	0	0	76,94,743	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,33,61,176	15	2	4,42,06,876	6	1
Accounts of Credit on do ...	5,28,86,684	12	5	5,15,67,147	0	11
Bills discounted, &c	3,16,38,839	9	2	3,23,62,476	1	4
Balances with other Banks...	21,07,286	10	3	19,45,275	13	9
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock......	21,72,464	6	8	21,63,360	10	0
Stamps	18,642	9	6	14,149	0	5
Sundries	2,40,358	1	10	2,25,216	3	10
	16,73,76,372	1	0	16,65,71,129	4	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	4,98,71,402	1	6	4,61,96,167	5	9
Cash, &c., at Branches						
	21,72,47,774	2	0	21,27,67,296	10	1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance Head Office..................	17,26,514	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches................	20,75,026	do.
Other Deposits	83,564	do.
Post Bills............................	5,88,272	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments..............	8,74,291	Decrease.
Loans.....................	8,45,700	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	13,19,537	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	7,23,637	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	4,83,745	do.
Cash at Branches	41,58,979	Decrease.

Percentage 26·35.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 18th February, 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 11th February 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 11. Rs.	Feb. 18. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,14,73,601	1,24,82,969
Other Deposits	10,38,03,788	10,28,87,174
Post Bills	14,557	14,557
Sundries	18,55,610	19,03,155
	13,76,47,546	13,77,87,855
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,26,84,056	1,25,07,927
Other authorised Securities	13,33,459	13,01,100
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,94,95,935	1,97,54,185
Loans do. do. ...	4,06,36,925	4,15,51,832
Bills discounted and purchased	1,81,38,987	1,75,90,902
Dead Stocks	2,71,658	2,71,558
Stamps	6,712	6,593
Bullion	5,78,944	6,57,945
Balance with other Banks.	9,47,580	10,93,032
Sundries...........................	1,13,589	1,15,963
Cash	4,34,39,801	4,29,36,818
	13,76,47,543	13,77,87,855

NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

The report of the directors of the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Limited for 1910 states that 13,725 proposals for life assurances were received, amounting to £3,709,981-6-8; 2,573 of these were declined or not completed, amounting to £738,267-16-8; 11,152 policies were issued, amounting to £2,971,613-10-0; 1,867 endowment policies were issued, amounting to £295,823-17-4; 69 annuity policies were issued for £4,134 4s. 0d. per annum, making a total, of 13,088 new policies issued, assuring £3,267,437-7-4. These yielded new annual premiums of £121,925-1-1; single premiums of £4,329 8-2 and consideration for annuities of £41,296-7-10. Amongst the claims, 566 deaths occurred, involving claims under 590 policies, amounting, with bonus additions, to £175,381-17-10; 605 endowment assurances matured, amounting to £149,562-12-5; 136 endowments matured, amounting to £18,640-11 0; making a total of £343,585-1-3. Twelve annuitants died during the year; the annuities payable to them amounted to £968 5s. 5d. The new business, £3,267,437 7s. 4d., is the largest that has been transacted by the association in any year since its foundation. The total income for the year was £1,122,667 19s. 7d; premiums on policies amounted to £841,549 7s. 11d.; interest and rents to £280,861 16s. 8d. The total expenditure for the year was £609,834 18s. 8d.; £441,323 13s. 2d. was paid to policy-holders or their representatives. Since the date of the last annual report, the Association has acquired freehold properties in London and Colombo for the use of the local Branches. The London property had previously been held under leasehold. To enable additions which are necessary owing to the increasing, business to be made to the head office building the adjoining property in Queen Street has been purchased. The agreement that had been entered into to reassure the Life Assurance business of the Australian Alliance Assurance Company has not been completed. The amount that was to have been paid to the Association in connection with this transaction, and which was included in last year's accounts, is therefore now written off. The casual vacancy on the Board, which occurred in August last through the resignation of Mr. A. T. Danks was filled by the appointment of the Hon'ble George Swinburne. A vacancy occurred in the office of Auditor through the death of Mr. W. G. Tulloch, on 12th September last. The directors appointed Mr. W P. Jarvie to fill the vacancy.

At Cracow, in Austrian Galicia, a man named David Kochmel, is being tried on a charge of polygamy. The evidence shows that Kochmel established schools for the training of beggars. His cleverest pupils were women, 20 of whom he subsequently married in different towns, in order to secure the money they had collected on their begging expeditions.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excess, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.
THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2 9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—80 tons oilcake, A Moritz and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat flour, D Merwanji ; 47 bales wool, J Samirmal ; 193 bales wool, D Koondumal ; 25 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 500 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co ; 10 bales wool, B Teekchand ; 17 bales wool, Motee Jetha ; 38 bales wool, The Bombay Company ; 56 bales wool, W Bucher ; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 30 bales wool, H K M Jetha ; 15 bales wool, 65 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co ; 204 cwts gum, G Tejpal ; 253 bundles teel oil cake, and 35 bundles linseed oil cake, and 23 bundles mixed oil cakes, A Moritz and Co ; 91 bales wool, R A Willis.

Ness s—1,800 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—20 bales twist, N Cursetji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—48 cwts kismish, Jivandas and Co; 8 cwts fish maws, K N Miaree ; 72 cwts rasin, G Suchedina and Co ; 1,000 cwts dry ginger, and 38 cwts cardemom, M Jafferbhoy ; 9 cwts bees wax, J M Rahimtulla ; 325 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimji ; 40 bales cow hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 50 cwts cardemom, B Harbham ; 65 bales skins and 71 bales cow hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 10 bales skins, S M J Joomabhoy ; 22 bales cow hide and 2 bales sheep skins, Haji Oomer and Haji Moosa ; 28 bales cow hides Haji Noormahomed and Haji Esa ; 2 bales woollen carpets, G P Slaverdes and Co ; 56 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 12 cwts ganja Nusserwanji Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—50 cwts cardemomseed, M Jafferbhoy ; 25 cwts aloes, K N Miani and Co ; 25 cases ganja M Jafferbhoy ; 20 cwts ganja, Nusserwanji Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—255 cwts skins, C J Mathews.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—170 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mombassa s—2,001 cwts groundnuts and 2,000 cwts castorseed, G Bhimji ; 7,920 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri.

Elysia s—55 bales cotton and 129 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co.

Walhalla s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, H Maganlal.

FOR HULL.

Repley s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, T Canji ; 37,500 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 4,050 cwts cottonseed, T Toolsidas; 3,953 cwts cottonseed, Parikh Bros and Co.

Corinthic s—3,697 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey.

Hindoo s—2,000 cwts castorseed, H Magonlal; 9,600 cwts cottonseed, W Busher ; 1,466 cwts cottont seed, W Busher ; 4,100 cwts castorseed ; 4000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR UDEWALLA.

Hindoo s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Hindoo s—1,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HAVRE.

Imani s—110 bales cotton, W Wolfe and Sons 10400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 16,000 cwts groundnuts K Devchand; 750 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams K Bros ; 312 cwts groundnuts K Devchand ; 48 cwts gum, J Nurbheram.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Woodbridge s—220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 7,600 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Homayun s—156 bales cotton, W Wolfe and Sons; 4,895 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 2,012 cwts rapeseed and 1,007 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano ; 250 tons old iron, E Tajbhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—1 bale cotton Gaddum and Co ; 573 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 7,800 cwts myrabollams, W Bucher; 4,000 cwts crushed bone, R Kadderbhoy; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 495 bales cotton, the Bombay Company ; 44 bales hemp E Oomersey, 4,000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros ; 16 cwts sawree cotton, W Wolfe and Sons.

Castlemoor s—1,137 cwts myrabollams A Khimji.

Annie s—7,200 tons manganese ore R A Willis and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fangturm s—250 cwts gum W Jafferbhoy 2,000 cwts myrabollams and 110 bales cotton, Parekh Bros and Co ; 180 cwts cashewnuts R Jewandas and Co.; 320 bales cotton, Manekji Jethabhoy 220 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 374 bales cotton, W Wolfe and Sons ; 55 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons ; 3,022 cwts myrabollams 500 cwts crushed bones W Bucher, 3,375 cwts myrabollams A Khimji ; 550 bales cotton, P Visram ; 110 bales cotton M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 550 bales cotton, the Bombay Company ; 200 cwts gum S Cooverji and Co ; 300 cwts gum P Jethabhoy, 200 cwts gum R Damji and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Fangturm s—110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—226 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 5 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co 110 bales cotton, W Wolfe and Sons, 150 cwts gum P Jethabhoy.

Heathdene s—1,000 cwts myrabollams J A Begbie and Co ; 220 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Volkart ; Bros. 220 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros 6,000 cwts gingellyseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 9,606 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Heathdene s—200 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 300 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 300 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy ; 2,025 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J Rajaram and Co.

FOR FIEUME.

Heathdene s—10,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts linseed, John Fachiri ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—950 cwts gum; R Damji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—12 cwts kismish, M V Haji ; 50 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Austria s—~~600 bales twist D Sassoon and Co~~ ; 125 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji.

Divanah s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—125 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

Austria s—475 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

Divana s—200 bales twist, C Bamonji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—2,901 cwts poppyseed, K Bessho ; 487 cwts rapeseed, 1 cwt poppyseed, K Devraj and Co ; 212 cwts fishmaws, K Bessho, 400 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Austria s—306 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 81 cwts linseed, William Blythe and Co.

Bombay Maru s—300 cwts myrabollams, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

In 1895, seven miners in Westphalia were on the testimony of some gendarmes, sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from six months to three years, on a charge of perjury. They all served their sentences, and since being liberated two of the men died. The remainder recently secured a retrial, with the result that they established their innocence. The sentences passed upon them have, in consequence, been quashed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PEARSE—October 6, at Multan, the wife of A. E. Pearse, District Loco. Superintendent, N.-W. Ry., of a daughter.

WATSON—February 12, at Simla, the wife of Captain C. Watson, R.E., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay University Annual Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 5-45 p.m.

Annual Ball of the past and present Civil students of the Grant Medical College, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.

"Nicola," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction, A Lion Hunt in South Africa.

Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim : "From dabbling in stocks, many a man has awakened to the fact that he was actually floundering."—Philadelphia Record.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the English Mails of the 10th instant, which left Aden at 2 p. m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday.

DESERTED CHILD.—In the compound of the Sir J. J. Hospital, a newly born female child was found yesterday, apparently deserted by its parents. It has been removed to the Bai Motlibai Foundling Hospital, where it is being taken care of.

BOMBAY MORTALITY RETURNS.—The total number of plague cases reported for the 24 hours ending 6 a.m., on Monday, were, attacks 15, deaths 15, as compared with 12 and 10 same date last year. The total mortality from all causes was 127 against 87 same date last year.

CUSTOMS BALL.—The annual ball in connection with the Bombay Customs came off in the Town Hall last night and proved a very successful function. The Hall was beautifully decorated and in the brilliant electric light the dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning. The attendance was very large and the arrangements were excellent.

BURGLARY IN BHENDY BAZAAR.—Junabhai Maganlal, a Hindu commission agent, has reported to the police the theft of Rs 5,039 in currency notes and silver. The informant was absent for half an hour from his room, on the second floor of a house in Bhendy Bazaar and on his return at 8 p. m., he found the lock wrenched off and a wooden box, which contained the money broken open.

ACADEMY OF INDIAN MUSIC.—The Annual Social gathering of the students of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, was held last evening on the institution premises Mrs. Swann presided on the occasion and an interesting programme was gone through. Speeches by different lady students were made on music in Marathi, Gujarati and English languages and Mrs. Swann also briefly addressed the gathering. She complimented the young ladies on their accomplishment and expressed herself satisfied with the work of the Institution.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lourenco Marques, and other places in South Africa per s.s. "Umtazi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m., on the 23rd instant.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. "Bombay Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p m. on Thursday, the 23rd instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 3 p.m. the same day.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s "Armand Behic" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a m. on the 25th instant.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	Bavarda	Starke
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber
A. Intermezzo	Liebestraum	Blon
B. Song (Cornet Solo)	Mona	Adams
Selection	Dear Little Denmark	Rubens
Valse	Beautiful Danube	Strauss
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs.......	Ord Hume
Spanish Serenade	La Paloma	Yradier

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM :—The Chairman, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum, during the months of November and December, 1910, and January 1911 :—Mr. Shapurji Jiwanji on behalf of Dadabhai Maneckji Watch, a Charity Fund, for purchasing blankets, Rs. 250 ; the Bombay Women's Victoria Memorial Fund, Rs. 126-11 ; Mr. G. C. Witworth, I. C. S., (retired) Rs. 30 ; Mr. Harischandra A. Kamat, Rs. 15 ; Dr. Turkhad, Rs. 15 ; Messrs. Cawasji Jamsedji and others, Rs. 10 ; Mr. Thomas Baptista, Rs. 10 ; anonymous, Rs. 8 14-2 ; Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narottamdas Nanavatty, Rs. 5. Gifts in kind from Sheth Laxmidas Bhimji, Messrs Hormusji, Bhicaji Shroff & Co., Shah Asharia Tricamji Sheth Keshavji Khimraj, Cheera Bazar, old office of Dungari Bazar, Khetsi Teja and Bharmal Visar Calcutta, Bunder Bazar, Chuna Bhati Bazar :—Messrs Vera Nathu, Ajoo Virpar, Harnandrai Ramnarayan, Murji Liladhar, Lalwadi Bazar, Graindealers of Goghari Moholla, Mazogaon Darukhana Brzar, Gasper Jasinto Pareira, Dadar Bazaar Varjang Rana, Lunsi Ladha Hansraj Mulji Ratansi Velsi Dulabhdas Dhanji and Umersi Bharmal Messrs, Hurji Mulji and Co., Balkhandilal Goverdhanlal, Ramsinh and Audhavji Khengar.

NICOLA'S TEST FOR TO-NIGHT.

The Great Nicola, who is crowding the Empire Theatre every night with his wonderful performances, has received a most unusual challenge from a prominent physician who asks permission to fasten him up in a strait-jacket, such as is used on the criminally insane. Nicola immediately informed the doctor to bring along the jacket, and it is agreed that this most unusual test will take place to-night. It is safe to predict that seats for this challenge will be at a premium. For the benefit of those who do not know what a strait-jacket, is, we might mention that it is a heavy leather jacket, and that when it is once fastened upon a person, its renders him absolutely helpless. With such a restraint fastened upon one it is impossible to move even as much as a finger. How Nicola expects to get out of this tight place is indeed a mystery, and will undoubtedly prove a most interesting feat and well-worth witnessing. For Wednesday night another most unusual challenge will be accepted, the nature of which will be announced in these columns to-morrow.

The work of constructing at Esquimalt a dry dock for the use of Canada's Pacific warships will be commenced immediately.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES SUGAR-CANE.

The final report on the sugar-cane crop of 1910-11 :—

Sowings of cane generally began as usual about the middle of February and lasted till the beginning of April. Germination was good, but irrigation was insufficient in places and slight damage from hot winds and insects was caused in some districts. The rains commenced earlier than usual—about the middle of June—, but July was unusually dry over a large portion of the country where cane is most grown. The rainfall in August was heavy in the sub-montane tracts and eastern districts, causing high floods in rivers : in the rest of the province it was lighter but timely and sufficient. The rain during September was everywhere sufficient and in some places was in slight excess. A severe storm began to affect the west of the province on the last day of this month and gave exceptionally heavy rain during the first few days of October causing heavy floods in the Ganges and some other rivers. Unusually heavy rain again fell in the second week of November in the eastern half of the province. The rest of this month and the whole of December were dry. In the western districts crushing began as usual about the end of November or beginning of December; and in the rest of the province about the end of December or early in January.

The estimate offered in August last, that the area under the cane crop this year would be about the same as last year, has been confirmed by the crop statements. According to these returns the total area under the crop amounts to 1,059,498 acres compared with 1,037,616 acres last year giving an increase of 21,882 acres or 2 per cent. Compared with the average areas of the preceding five and ten years there is a decrease of 17 and 14 per cent. respectively. Since last year the Gorakhpur division shows an increase of 18,620 acres, Lucknow of 5,538 acres and Fyzabad of 6,645 acres. Slight increases also occurred in Rohilkhand and Agra, but Meerut shows a decrease of 5,518 acres and Benares 4,629 acres.

The rainy season has this year been highly beneficial to the cane crop and an approximately normal outturn has been obtained in the Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand and Fyzabad divisions. In the remaining divisions the yield is estimated at 85 per cent. of the normal. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated at 95 per cent. of the normal compared with 90 last year. The out-turn in terms of "gur" is estimated at 28,718,000 maunds compared with 26,003,000 maunds last year giving an increase of 10 per cent.

No sugar or "gur" is produced in these provinces from other sources than cane.

SUGAR-CANE IN THE PUNJAB.

The total area under sugar-cane in 1910 amounted to 388,000 acres against 403,800 acres last year, a decrease of 4 per cent. The first forecast indicated a slight contraction due to scanty rainfall in the early spring months, a shortage of water in the canals and the prevalance of plague in Gurgaon and Delhi. In Lyallpur the cause of contraction is a fall in prices. There are slight increases in Gujrat, Lahore, Gujranwala, Sialkot and Muzaffargarh, while the largest decreases occur in Gurgaon, Karnal, Delhi, Ludhiana and Lyallpur. The estimated total yield of gur—258,156 tons—is 21 per cent. less than last year, which was a bumper, but is still well above the quinquennial average. In the south-east, the monsoon was poor at the beginning of the season, but heavy rain at the close was very beneficial. In the remaining important districts in the central and submontane tracts, the monsoon was favourable, and there was promise of a splendid outturn until the third week of December, when hard frost caused great injury in Gurdaspur, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Shahpur and Lyallpur.

RICE IN BENGAL.

The monsoon was not very vigorous in the early part of the transplanting period and transplantation was delayed in consequence in a few districts and there was excessive rain and floods in July and in the beginning of August in parts of Nadia, Murshidabad, Cuttack and in the Bihar districts (especially in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur). The season was for the Province as a whole, however, very favourable for the growth of the winter rice crop. The rainfall in September and October did much good to the crop at the time of its maturity.

The total area sown with the crop is now returned at 20,947,700 acres, against 21,232,900 acres last year. The normal area under the crop is estimated to be 20,888,200 acres.

In Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Khulna, Patna, Shahabad, Monghyr, Darjelling, the Sonthal Parganas, Palamau and Singhbhum a better crop has been harvested than was expected when the second forecast was issued in December and in Darbhanga, Bhagalpur and Sambalpur the outturn is estimated somewhat below the previous estimate. In the remaining districts the estimate is unchanged.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 20.

The western depression is now affecting the whole frontier, but no precipitation has yet occurred. A few falls are reported from the Upper Assam Valley. The forecast shows no important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th February, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Temperature is normal in lower Sind and continues in excess over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in west Central India and Gujarat and in excess in Kathiawar. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division; the minimum is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of cloud in Sind, but over the rest of north-west India cloud has decreased. Weather has been dry over the whole reporting area in India and is likely to continue so. Bushire reports 0·20" of rain associated with a duststorm. The disturbed conditions in Persia appear to be advancing eastwards.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 20th February, was 30·055 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 21.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

468-09 Pestonji R K & Co, Motichand Dewchund vs Hyderally Cassamji Sons and Co. Jehangir M and S

47-10 Jamshedji R and D, Mahomedalli Hasamali Khambatti vs Hoosenalli Abdullali Khambatti and another, Payne and Co, S A Tyabji

48-10 Jamshedji R and D, Mahomedalli Hassamali Khambatti vs Abdullabhai Farzulabhai and another, Payne and Co S A Tyabji.

921-10 Crawford B and Co The Bombay Co Ld vs Goolamali Jeewaji and Sons.

11-11 Wadia G and Co Vithuldas Soonderdas vs Soni Brijvullush Mancharam and another.

13-11 Wadia G and Co Bomanji Framji Wadia and another vs Abdulali Hakimji.

16-11 Judah and S Ghanshamdas Mirzamal Dhanuker Ramvilas Bansidhar.

66-11 Thakurdas and Co The Jonuia Flour Mills and Co vs J Hormasji K and Co.

83-11 Balkrishna and M vs Canji Doongerji and another vs Sha Padu Bharsul and Co.

86-11 Motichand and D Kupaji Dolaji Ali Mahomed Haji Joosabbai.

113-11 Wadia G and Co A W Campbell vs Narandas Rajaram and Co.

Undefended new Long Cause.

1106-10 In person Udhaji Bhawan Kharate vs Luxman Hariba Mankar and another.

Long Causes.

927-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayon Captain and V Crawford B and Co Pestonji R K and Co Payne and Co

795-09 Shamrao M and H C M Mashrawalla and Co vs Motibhai Ishwarbhai Patel, Pestonji R K and Co

841-09 Mulla and M Maganlal Purbhudas vs Nansee Khairaj and Co and another, Thakurdas and Co

518-09 Malvi H M and R Bikhanchand Kanayalal vs Chandraban Sewaram and others S B Mehta Matubhai J and M

705-10 Captain and V S R Bottlewalla and Co vs Anandrao Ramrao and others Jehangir and S J R Patel and Co.

758-09 Crawford B and Co Ahmed Nozzermahomed Fatelly and another vs Khatao Hemraj and another Jamshedji R and D.

217-07 Malvi H M and R K Kasindas Lockminarayandas Gordhandas and another Mansuklal J and H.

932-09 In person Tunsukhdas Jithmal vs Messrs. Priorde Saone and Co Crawford B and Co.

614-09 Mulla and M Booraji Mulchand vs Priorde Saone and Co and another Crawford B and Co.

738-09 Cicknell M and R Bai Amanbai widow vs Haji Ebrahim Haji Vaidina Ardeshir H D and Co J R Patell and C J Mody.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioners' Report.

292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell and others vs Ladkibai widow and another Dikshit D and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

659-09 Payne and Co Cassamally Jevrajbhai Peerbhoy vs Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others Tasurdas and Co S B Mehta Matubhai J and M Edgelow G W and Co Kanga and S

702-10 Wadia G W and Co A W Campbell and others vs Khatao Hunsraj Jamshedji R and D.

699-09 Madhowji K and Co Joharmal Mulchand vs Ramdayal Kamnath and others Malvi H M and R

830-09 Matubhai J and M Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh vs Manilal Manganlal Mehta, Edjelow G W and Co

930-09 Thakurdas and Co Fatmabai vs Mohurrumbai widow and others, Judah and S Smetham B and Co, Jehangir G and B

575-09 Edgelow G W and Co Madhowrao Ramchandra Ghsginde vs Balwant Ramchandra Soman, Shroff D and D

31-09 Tyabji D and Co Moteebai vs Choonilal Pitamber and others Ardeshir H D and Co Little and Co

805-09 Malvi H M and R Ahmed Nozzer Mahomed Fatehally and another vs Kunibehari Rawnarayen and others, Captain and V

580-09 Malvi H M and R Harnandroi Fulchand vs Uttamchand Hushianmal M B Chotia.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE ROBERTSON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

605-10 Malvi H M and R Harmandrai Phoolchand vs Mishrilal Jaswantsingh Jamshedji R and D Partly decreed.

Long Cause.

101-10 Little and Co. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and another vs Venilal Vizbhukhandas and others. Hiralal and Co. Madhowji K and Co ; Bhaishankar, K and Co ; Wadia G and Co ; Daphtary, F and D, F P Pavri, Pestonji, R K and Co ; Matubhai J and M, Captain and V

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

173-10 Edgelow G D and Co Mahomeda Begain widow and others vs Shaikh Mahomed Bawazir and others Elgelow G W and Co T A Ghardy.

Long Causes.

213-93 Madhowji K and C Jivraj Cooverji vs Ramdas Keshavji, Payne and Co

710-07 Matubhai J and M. Benibai vs Bai Gulab widow and others Madhowji K and Co

323-09 S B Metha Thacker Bhimji Kara vs Ratansey Sunderdas and others. Mansukhlal J and H Motibhai and D. in person.

548-10 Crawford B and Co Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel vs Vithaldas Sunderdas and another Khunderao L and M. Chitnis M and M

1141-10 Matubhai J and M Fakir Mahomed Pirbhoy Nathoo Shiribai Shamrao M and H, Thakurdas and Co. Little and Co.

134-10 Bicknell M and R Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna vs Gangabai widow Chitnis M and

141-10 Little and Co Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistry vs The United Sindh Spg and Wg mills and another.

293-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Ookerji Cowasji Oomriger and others vs J Morean and others In person Hiralal and Co.

914-08 Jamshedji R and D Safiboo vs Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and others Thakurdas and Co Pestonji R K Co Jehangir G & B.

(Before the PROTHONOTARY.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

14-10 In person Gangadas Nagindas vs Kesrising Chandmal Part heard.

1-11 Wadia G and Co Cowasji Fakirji Parelwala vs Covoorbai Mulji and K.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Jan. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week......	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 34,000	Rs.	Rs. 40,000
Or per mile of Railway	42	241	......	283
For previous 3 weeks of half year............	18,000	1,01,000	......	1,19,000
Total for 4 weeks	24,000	1,35,000	......	1,59,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,101	49,183	......	56,284
Per mile of Ry..	50	348	......	398
Total to corresponding date	28,209	1,96,964	......	2,25,164

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 16,284

Do. to date .... „ 66,164

At a meeting held at the Baltic Exchange on February 2, under the auspices of the Imperial Maritime League, a resolution appealing to Parliament to reject the Bill for the establishment of an International Prize Court and to demand the complete repudiation of the Declaration of London was unanimously carried.

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We are talking about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Just note that word "Ayer's." You are perfectly safe with it. No harm to you or to your hair. Makes the hair grow? It certainly does. Stops falling hair, too. Remember, it's "Ayer's" we are talking about. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Get his approval. Your own doctor and "Ayer's" make a strong combination. It means faith, confidence, satisfaction.
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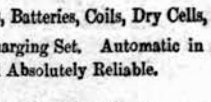

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Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
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For students and the aged.
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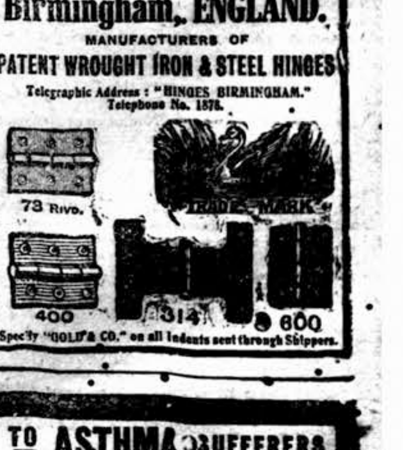

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Agents :—H. TREACHER & Co.,
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Heathdene, 2,277 tons, Captain J Tippett, arrived here on Sunday evening from Karachi which port she left with ballast on February 17.

The B I S N Coy's steamer Hasseinee, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes arrived here yesterday from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and opium and 16 deck passengers leaving the former port on February 3.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2,123 tons, Captain J G Kilner, left here yesterday with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 65 deck passengers for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The steamer Annie, 2,445 tons, Captain G Saeberg, arrived here yesterday from Busreh with ballast leaving that port on February 10.

The P & O Co's steamer Delhi, 4,783 tons, Captain H S Bradshaw, arrived here yesterday from Shanghai intermediate ports and Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers leaving the first named port on 31st January.

H I M S Seeadler 417 tons, Captain V Tysel, arrived here yesterday from Colombo which port she left on February 16.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth......Capt J D Dick R N...Royal Navy

H M S Redbreast......Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy

H M S Sphinx ....Comdr J Harvey R N......Special Service Steamer

R I M S Elphinstone........Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine

R I M S General Brackenbury ......Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer

Dongola ....Capt C S Daniel ....Trans port

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 20.

Aldersgate	2463	Harland	W & A Graham & Co
Birmingham	2612	Carter	T Morrison & Co
Brazilianа	2438	Snowdon	Greaves Cotton & Co
Caledonia	3529	Hayward	P & O S N Co
Cymbeline	2940	Gilchrist	W & A Graham & Co
Devanha	4785	Powell	Shanghai...1-3...P & O S N Co
Dumra	762	Manley	M Mackenzie & Co
Etopia	1305	Johnson	M M & & Co
Hatumet	2534	Peters	Andrew Yuel & Co
Iran	4066	Peabody	Killick Nixon & Co
Muttra	2985	Tallent	M M & Co
Najimi	2522	Pigot	B & S N & Co
Oceana	3507	Andrews	P & O S N Co
Rahmani	1872	Coates	B & P S N Co
Uhenfels	3568	Erbo	W & A Graham & Co
Virawa	2176	Emmett	M M & Co
Warora	2564	Maude	N F...N F...M M & Co
Zamora	2328	Ewan	......

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Mombasa	2786	Gray	Marseilles	28-2	J F & Co
2	Elysia	3994	Haig	Liverpool	25-2	W & A Graham & Co
4	Heathdene	2278	Gippet	Trieste	1-3	T M & Co
6	Imani	2979	Penbertty	Dunkirk	28-2	K Nixon & Co
6	Culna	3963	Farquharson	Antwerp	25-2	M M & Co
7	Koerber	3164	Foresti	Trieste	1 3	A L S N Co
8	Austria	4571	Raicich	Kobe	24-2	A L S N Co
9	Fangturm	3114	Tileman	Karachi	25.2	W & A Graham & Co
13	Arabia	4167	Palmer	London	25-2	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	23-2	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Bombay Maru	3398	Teranaka	Kobe	25-2	N Y Kaisha
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull via Karachi	27-2	J Finlay & Co Ld
D & E Ripley	2503	Hoskey	Rotterdam	28-2	W & A Graham & Co
F Zoroaster	2376	Wickham	Dunkirk	19-2	T Morrison & Co
K Corinthic	2355	Woodhead	Hull	1-3	W & A G & Co
O Woodbridge	2331	Larkiar	Dunkirk	21-2	W & A Graham & Co
N Walhalla	2501	Krubbe	Liverpool	1-3	W & AG&Co
P Castlemoor	2401	Angus	Antwerp	1-3	W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Bahadari	329	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	699	Fakeera	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ebrahim	Karachi	21-2	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Hoosein	B Inager	22-2	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga	951	Cutbush	Karachi	20-2	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
19	Heathdene	Tippett	Karachi, Feb 17
20	Hoseinee	Hughes	Busreh, Feb 3
	Annie	Saeberg	Busreh, Feb 10
	Delhi	Bradshaw	Shangahi, Jan 31
	Seeadler	Tysel	Colombo, Feb 16

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Lalpoora	Kilner	Persian Gulf

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—

Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf
" Hoseinee, for Persian Gulf
" Humayun, for Genova
" Austria, for China, &c.
" Annie, for Liverpool &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. steamer Armand Behic, left Aden for Bombay on 18th instant and she is expected here on 23rd instant, at 12 noon.

The P & O Co's steamer Arcadia, left Hongkong, at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 18th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia, left Trieste on the 16th instant, and is due here on the 4th March.

The British India steamer Chupra, left Port Said on the evening of the 17th instant.

The Clan Line's steamer Clan Macinnes, left Suez on the morning of the 18th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 19th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 21th February.

150. Musketry—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are available for Class Firing as follows:—

Wednesday 22nd—All parts any Company.
Thursday 23rd—Parts I and II any Company.
Friday 24th—All parts any Company.
Saturday 25th—All parts any Company.

151. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. until further orders for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

152. Transfer.—No 6465 Vol E Foster, is transferred from A to Reserve Coy from this date.

153. Parade.—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday next, the 25th instant at 4-45 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.

They will bivouac at Santa Cruz for the night under service conditions and return to Bombay on Sunday evening. Each man must bring a blanket and warm coat, tin plate, basin or mug, knife, fork, spoon and washing materials. These must all be rolled up in the blanket which should be well secured in a bundle and labelled with the man's name, Coy. and Corps. Members should proceed by the train leaving Colaba at 3-35 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

During last year Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., made a record profit of £1,000,000, notwithstanding a depreciation of £220,000 in the value of consols held by the institution.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BUNGALOWS,
From Rs. 150.
FLATS,
From Rs. 40.
OFFICES,
From Rs. 15.
SHOW ROOMS,
From Rs. 100.
GODOWNS,
From Rs. 30.
All Requirements Suited.

LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.,
HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS,
55, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT.
P. O. BOX No. 239.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

"O.T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	5	12	2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4	12	2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4	8	2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4	8	2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4	8	0	per two tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	8	9	0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

PRADER RIPU.
A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to
SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO.
Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
(Apply The Bombay Gazette " Office)

PIANOS
FOR SALE
FOR HIRE
On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.
SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.
WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 21st, Feb. 1911.

THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

A QUESTION which perplexed India some time ago, but of which little has been heard lately, is now occupying the attention of legislators in Australia. The necessity for extraordinary measures wherewith to protect girls from outrage has become common in Australia. True it is a capital offence in the Commonwealth and only the other day a man was sentenced, to death for a criminal assault on a school-girl. The sentence, however, was commuted, causing much public indignation. As a consequence, we believe, a Bill to amend the criminal case was introduced by a private member in the West Australian Assembly, but the Government recognising the necessity for amendment took over the measure, which has now passed its second reading. Before this, it appears, several deputations waited upon the Premier, most of them representing women's organisations, asking that the law should be made more stringent, that in all cases the penalty should be flogging and that there should be no discretion allowed to the judges. After consideration the Government proposes to prescribe flogging in the case of a second offence. From a return which has been prepared and which goes back to the year 1904, it appears that in that year there were 10 persons charged with those offences, and in regard to six of them convictions were obtained, and as to the other four, the accused were discharged. In the following year there were 19 charges and only four convictions, in 1906 there were 13 of those cases and four convictions; in 1907 there were again 13 cases and the convictions numbered seven and the acquittals six; in 1908 the number of cases was 14 two of which resulted in convictions being obtained; in 1909 there were seven cases and three convictions; and up to the end of August in 1910 there had been six such cases, of which three had resulted in convictions, and in the remaining three the accused persons were acquitted. In September and November last there were eight or nine cases, and some of those were still awaiting trial. It is clear therefore, that although they looked back for a period of years they may congratulate themselves on the fact that up to the end of 1909 there has been no increase in that class of offence but they are also faced with the regrettable fact that during the last few months there has been a considerable number of such cases. The need for more severe measures is obvious. As a first step it is proposed to take the power from district magistrates to deal with such charges summarily, and if the Bill pass, they will be committed for trial at Quarter Sessions.

The abolition of flogging for any offence has its advocates, but we cannot think many people will protest against its introduction for offences of this character. As is urged, in a country which is scantily populated like Australia, and where children are bound to go about their business without the protection which could be given them in more thickly peopled countries, the State is bound to afford the utmost protection in its power and we do not think the new Bill errs on the side of severity when it fixes the age of consent at sixteen years. As regards the whipping the maximum provided is twenty-five strokes for an adult and at twelve for a youth under sixteen; this in addition to any other punishment, and the judge to have the decision of the number of blows and the instrument with which they shall be administered. Hitherto consent has counted with children of and over thirteen years, but sixteen is more rational and necessary. In the debate in the Legislative Assembly we find the accuracy of the return, presented by the Premier, challenged by Mr. Foulkes, who asserted that many cases never come to light and he mentioned one instance in which no less than eighteen such offences were committed by the same person. In a case of this kind it is doubtful if a flogging would have a salutary effect, or if anything short of hanging would prove effectual, though Mr. Foulkes seemed inclined to substitute mutilation, a suggestion which was endorsed by other members, who realised what an enormous offence against society is so frequently committed; and he accused the Premier of timidity in dealing with the problem. But that Minister replied that he feared very stringent punishment might defeat the ends of justice. If penalties were made as mandatory as was suggested there would be difficulty with juries in getting convictions which otherwise might be obtained. He admitted the truth of the statement that many cases do not come to light owing to the fear of publicity on the part of the parents of the child; and that being so it is a matter of surprise that no provision is made for the trial of such cases in camera. If as much fear as is possible is to be put into the hearts of these criminals it must be made impossible for cases to be hushed up and for parents to refuse to proceed or give evidence. For as one hon. member observed, were it not for the fear of punishment there would be a great deal more crime.

What divides the House at present is the question whether compulsory flogging should be provided for a first offence or subsequent ones. When it is impossible to say whether children are safe in the streets of a big city, even by daylight, it is easily to be understood that flogging for a first offence is not considered too severe by a large section of the Assembly. It is objected however that while effecting a remedy in one direction they might be brutalising a section of the community in another. But it is not clear how the offenders can be anything but brutes to begin with. While Mr. George would rather have fifty wretches flogged to death than one little girl defiled, Mr. Scaddan declared that flogging as a punishment was not effective. A man who committed two offences of this nature was insane and should be so treated, while he would amend the law so as to provide that a whipping should not be inflicted when a jury recommended that it should not. Mr. George, however, went a step further and moved an amendment in favour of mutilation. He was, he said, striving for the protection of young girls and not for the man who committed the crime when he objected to flogging. It might be objected he foresaw that the proposal was a retrograde one but the crime was one which called for retrogression if no other means were available. What they wanted was a remedy that would be thoroughly effective for a crime which was growing rapidly in Australia. If there had been no precedent for what he suggested there was no reason why the country should not establish a precedent for itself. Hence he advocated that offenders should be rendered incapable of committing a second offence. Drastic measures of the kind may or may not become necessary; but at present it was not thought by the House that the experiment should, at present, be made and the amendment was rejected without a division. The second reading was passed, with only four dissentients and it is anticipated that it will become law at the next sitting of the House. The effect of the measure will be studied carefully by criminologists, for it is an experiment which had to be made. There is too much squeamish sentiment as to the dealing with criminals and the use of the cat, but in the present case it seems to be as necessary as it was in England for the suppression of garotting. It put an end to garotting and may to this monstrous description of crime which has attained such proportions in Australia.

THE INDIAN MEMBER. IT was a notable speech which the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam delivered on Saturday evening, at the dinner, given in his honour at the Calcutta Town Hall. It was significant from several stand-points, but perhaps its commencement, at least so far as immediate effect may be concerned, was the most important passage. In this Mr. Syed Ali made a pronouncement on the position of the Indian member of the Indian Council, in which he gave a direct denial to a certain statement, and in spite of the persistence with which it has been circulated we hope it has thus been finally disposed of. As Mr. Syed Ali said the rumour that the Indian member of the Executive Council was not admitted to the confidence of his colleagues has been discredited, but so industriously was it disseminated particularly at the time of Mr. Sinha's resignation that belief in it has still been entertained in some quarters, and such a denial as it has now received was necessary. The hon'ble member paid a deserved compliment to British administration when he said: "It is not a British characteristic to give political rights grudgingly." British administrators, if sometimes mistaken, are invariably, we are proud to think, conscientious. New schemes and new methods are accepted unreservedly, whether congenial or no, and are carried out in the spirit in which they were conceived by their framers. Besides whether one agrees with the new reform scheme or whether, like ourselves one regards it as premature, it must be obvious that it cannot possibly achieve the hopes of its mildest advocate unless the Indian member is accorded in full the privileges and status which he is supposed to enjoy. He has been appointed, we understand, to provide Indians with a more direct channel of approach to the Viceroy's counsels, to ensure by the direct importation of Indian opinion a more sympathetic consideration of Indian problems, and to engender and cultivate a spirit of co-operation with Government amongst his compatriots. Without discussing now whether his appointment be the best means of securing these ends we must recognise that their attainment must be hopeless unless the Indian member is accorded the complete confidence of his colleagues. Without confidence there can be no useful co-operation and to treat the Indian member with anything less would be to emphasize distrust and leave affairs in a worse condition than they previously had been. The very administration, which had introduced the reforms, would thus have dealt them their surest death-blow. Where the difficulty arises and where one of the strongest reasons for regarding the scheme as premature appears is the scarcity at present of men in whom such confidence can usefully be reposed—the difficulty which Government is now experiencing in constituting some provincial councils. Mr. Syed Ali has shown by his statesmanlike speech that he is deserving of that confidence and we trust he will in turn receive it from his countrymen, to whom he made such a strong appeal for help. His words upon the responsibilities of the educated class should be studied and taken to heart in every school and college in the country. "The attitude of a microscopic minority will be a determining factor in the work that lies before the country." It is only by the educated class that Indian aspirations can be effectively represented to Government. But how, though, can Government view them with the sympathetic confidence they desire until they have been assured that they are always dictated by loyal and honest motives?

ROADS UP! THE control of the traffic is still a half-solved problem in Bombay, and this fact is especially noticeable in that part of Churchgate Street which joins the Esplanade to Elphinstone Circle—one of the busiest thoroughfares in the Fort. Under ordinary circumstances one crosses this street, during the business part of the day at the imminent risk of one's life from irrepressible motor-cars which, circumventing the slower vehicular traffic, cover the whole of the space in a narrow roadway which is not taken up by carriages and gharries standing along the footpath outside the shops. Now, we are all cognisant of the zeal with which the Bombay Municipal Corporation attends to the art of road-making in the Fort, and that some part or another of Hornby Road should be up all the year round is almost as proverbial as that some part of the Strand is invariably undergoing repair. To this we are reconciled. But when this enterprising experiment is extended to Churchgte Street, the nerve-racked foot-passenger groans. One side of the street is up, and the zeal of the Indian labourer in excavating is beyond all understanding. A safe landing on this side of the road is cut off by a barrier of ropes and bamboos and a detour round the Floral Fountain is necessitated to all except the foolhardy. At last the road is relaid and covered with a layer of fine gravel the only use of which, one surmises, is to provide the slightest breeze with an excuse for entertaining the neighbourhood to a miniature sandstorm. The road is relaid and yet the bamboo barrier remains. Possibly it is left with the intention of keeping the gravel within its confines. Then one day the barrier disappears, and hope wells up once more in the heart of the pedestrian.—Next day, alas, the Municipal servants are busy re-excavating the same strip of road!

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 2 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

A PUBLIC meeting was held at Lahore, on Sunday, presided by Nawab Fateh Ali Kazilbash to thank the Government for appointing Dewan Bahadur Narendra Nath to be Commissioner of Lahore.

THE Punjab Government have, with the assent of the Government of India, placed the services of Mr. C. C. Garbett, I.C.S., at the disposal of the Mandi State. Mr. Garbett will act as Settlement Officer.

HIS Highness the Aga Khan goes to Lahore, on the 24th instant and will, preside the same evening at the prize distribution at Islamia College and address a public meeting with regard to the proposed Mahomedan University on the 25th instant.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th January, 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 77,683 maunds with an increase of Rs. 66,131 in the earnings.

THE following communique has been issued, by the Department of Education, Bengal:—The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, M.A., of the Aberdeen University, to the Indian Educational Service as Professor of English and Philosophy in Bengal.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred on Sunday, at Prome, in which over two hundred houses were burnt to the ground. Two hand manuals of the Municipality turned out, but the supply of water proved inadequate. The loss of personal property was great.

"THE danger zone of Europe," a statement of problems in the Near East, will be published shortly by Mr. Fisher Unwin. The writer is Mr. H. C. Woods, who until recently was Vice-Consul at Adana. The book discusses a number of questions which are closely bound up with the present situation in the Near East.

THE Grocers' Company have decided, says a mail message, to present their honorary freedom and livery to Lord Minto, late Viceroy of India, at a private dinner of the Guild in Grocers' Hall on Feb. 8. Lord Minto will be accompanied to the Guildhall by the Master and Wardens of the Grocers' Company and presented to the Corporation as a citizen and grocer, when he receives the freedom of the City on Feb. 23.

LORD MINTO was the Honorary President of the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, while in India. He still continues his interest in the work and news has just come that he has consented to accept the office of Honorary President of the Scottish Committee, of which Sir Andrew Fraser is President. The Scottish Committee engages most of the workers for the homes and contributes a considerable part of the income. There is also a London Committee of which Sir Charles Elliott, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is President.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to accept through the Marchioness of Tullibardine a real Brussels lace handkerchief made in the Mission Lace School at Kalimpong. The school was started six years ago and the industry has already taken a hold upon many of the women of the Kalimpong and surrounding districts. In addition, the school has also trained pupils for missions and district boards in Bengal and Eastern Bengal with a view to the industry being started in other centres. Among the kinds of lace made are Honiton, Brussels, Brussels Duchesse, Italian, Maltese, Buckinghamshire, Cluny, Torchon, Russian and Austrian. Associated with the lace school are embroidery, weaving and carving schools.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEFENCE AND NAVAL TRAINING.

Railway Problems.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, FEB. 6.

THE problem facing the Railways Commissioner and the Government in respect to the carriage of wheat from the Murray River lands and the Pinnaroo district to the seaside is a most difficult one. Naturally the residents of Goolwa and Victor Harbor consider those places to be the natural outlets for the produce, and there is no doubt that much can be said in favour of the construction of a canal between the river port and the sea coast, with the object of allowing the barges to range right alongside the ocean steamers. By this means the transhipment charges at Goolwa, as well as the freight on the railway thence to Victor Harbor, would be saved. The Government, however, cannot lose sight of the fact that under present conditions by far the greatest quantity of the wheat from the localities indicated is consigned to Adelaide. The most optimistic people do not expect more than 200,000 bags of river wheat to be carried through Goolwa this season, whereas four or five times that quantity will find its way to Port Adelaide by way either of Morgan or Murray Bridge. Pinnaroo and Lameroo between them are expected to send over 1,500,000 bushels away before the last of the grain is dispatched, while all along the Murray, up to and beyond Loxton, there are farms which will pour thousands of bags of grain into the river steamers. The opening of the Brown's Well country, will add to the congestion, which already taxes the facilities at the command of the Railway Department, and it is imperative that the task of providing for the rapid carriage of the wheat should be tackled in real earnest. The Railways Commissioner has spent some thousands of pounds within recent months in putting in extra sidings on the Hills railway line, with the object of accommodating the traffic, but it is clear that short of duplicating the railway—which would be a most expensive undertaking—it will be impossible so to equip that service as to deal adequately and safely with both the growing goods traffic and the large number of passengers who desire to make use of the line. There have been several suggestions for meeting the difficulty. The Goolwa canal is one scheme, the construction of a railway from Murray Bridge to Strathalbyn is another. Then there is a proposal for a line from Balhannah to Mount Pleasant, and on to the Murray flats, while others favour the Torrens Valley railway to open up an entirely new route over the hills, or the extension of the line from Angaston to the Murray. Parliamentary Royal Commissions have given, and are giving thought to the matter, which has also been discussed by members of the Legislature, in both branches of Parliament. The cost of haulage over the steep grades in the hills is very heavy, while the constant passage of long and slow goods trains necessarily hampers the summer traffic, for the harvest cynchronises with the exertionist season. All over the State the wheat traffic is heavy during the closing weeks of one year and the opening months of the next, but in other parts of the State the department is prepared to cope with the work in an efficient manner. The recent expansion of cultivation on the southern side of the hills, however, has come in nature of a surprise to the Railways officials and although they are doing excellent work with the means at their disposal it is clear that some better method will have to be devised before long for getting the grain grown on the lands between the inter-State railway and Murray to the market. With really up-to-date facilities for carriage should also drain much of the agricultural area on the Victorian side of Pinnaroo and Brown's Well, where shortly hundreds of thousands of bushels will be grown.

QUESTION OF NAVAL TRAINING.

The Minister for Defence has made an important announcement regarding a proposal which he will make to the Admiralty for the temporary aquisition of the British cruiser Psyche by the Commonwealth for use as a training ship. Speaking on this point, and on the subject of naval training generally, the Minister made the following statement:—We have asked the Admiralty to recommend to us officers to act as directors of the Naval College at Sydney, the site for which was favoured by Admiral Henderson, subject to expert approval of the sanitary conditions. We may be able to submit the plans of the proposal I have had consultations with Captain Creswell and Commander Hyde on the general question of recruiting. At present we have not the full complements for the destroyers Parramatta and Yarra. We have to complete the training of those men who have been partially trained, and further to provide the complement for the Warrego. That is the immediate work before us. Recruits are coming in as fast as we can utilise their services, and there will be no difficulty in getting men. What we have to do is to find instructors. After Commander Hyde has been here long enough to familiarise himself with the men we have, he will be able to let us know what additional instructors are required. We must also commence at an early date to provide for the manning of the larger vessels to arrive in 1913. With that end in view I propose when in England to ascertain whether it will be possible for the Psyche or some suitable vessel to be handed over to us as a training ship under our complete control. With co-operation of the Admiralty we could train men for the lower ratings, and until our own ships are on the stations hand the men over temporarily to vessels of the British squadron there to be trained for the higher ratings. Thus we would be able to provide a considerable portion of the permanent crews of the new unit. Side by side with that undertaking will be the Boys' Naval Training School, which, I hope will be in full swing some time this year. We are endeavouring to obtain a suitable officer to supervise that establishment. I cannot make any statement as to its probable locality until I receive the reports of Admiral Henderson, who will deal with this question in connection with the wider subjects of naval bases.

READY FOR WAR.

Speaking at the opening of the new building of the Chamber of Manufactures on January 27, in response to the toast of his health his Excellency the Governor of Western Australia made an important pronouncement about Australian defence. He felt it was true that the British navy had protected Australia since the days of the Battle of Trafalgar. It was through the power of Great Britain's fleet that there had been no possibility of those Powers which cast envious eyes at Australia putting even one man on these shores. Great as the Australian army was it could not repel an invasion of this country until lines of railway were completed to the north, the north-west and the north-east until the breaks of gauge were abolished, and until facilites for the movement of troops from one part of this great continent to another were provided. He was sure the protection of Australia was the British navy. No one would be more delighted than he to see the day when the railways would be completed, and an army of 100,000 men that could move quickly about from one part to another could meet the enemy at any one spot, and thrust them into the sea. He believed in their army. It would be of far more use than any army they had in England. Although the army in England numbered two millions of the most efficient soldiers in the world what could they do without food. In England there was only three weeks' supply of bread, or a three months' supply of meat. Any nation that could stop the supply of foodstuffs going in regularly would starve the army, and the populace into submission. There was much talk of danger from a weakened navy, but no notice should be taken of the scaremongers, who talked of England's unpreparedness for war. He was in weekly communication with the British Admiralty, and he was assured that there was nothing in the alarmist reports that were being spread. England was fully prepared for any force that could be brought against her, and that was sufficient for the present. The men who had kept the force adequate in the past would doubtless do something in the future if occasion arose.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

"It can safely be said that upwards of 20,000 lads in New South Wales have so far registered their names for compulsory training under the new Defence Act." This statement was made on Friday by the administrative officer at Victoria Barracks, but only one detailed return has as yet reached headquarters. That is from the Southern Districts, and gives a registration of 5,802. It was anticipated that each area in the State would give approximately a return of 500 boys, or a total of 35,000. Registration has been made freely since the 1st inst., and officers are confident that, that number will be nearly reached by the 14th inst., to which date the time for registration has been extended. The area officers state that the average citizen's ignorance of the new law has been a great hindrance to registration. Many parents were totally unaware of the obligation imposed upon them by the new Defence Act, but when this was explained to them they willingly complied with its provisions.

IMMIGRATION.

When the Premier (Hon. J. Verran) and Treasurer (Hon. C. Vaughan) were in Sydney, last week, they made enquiries into the method adopted by the New South Wales Government for the encouragement of immigration, and they were informed that the system of nomination was working satisfactorily. Under this principle a resident of New South Wales nominates a friend in Great Britain, and guarantees to supply him with accommodation or provide work for him when he arrives. The Government, thereupon, make arrangements for the passage of the immigrant. In order to ensure the comfort of all those who arrive, unless they are already provided for, and until they find employment, an arrangement has been made with two approved boarding-houses for board and lodging. Mr. Verran, when speaking with reference to this matter after his return from Sydney, said there was already an Act on the Statute Books of South Australian giving the Government authority to adopt this course for the encouragement of immigrants if it were thought desirable, and the Government proposed to give the matter consideration.

The Chief Secretary has been advised by the Agent-General that there are four steamers now on the way for Australia with 214 immigrants for Queensland. For some considerable time past the Premier has been considering the advisability of making some changes in the regulations relating to the introduction of immigrants to allow of an influx of manual workers for the carrying out of railway and other Government works. He fully appreciates the great drain that would be made on the local labor market by the starting of the Great Western and North Coast railway schemes and is determined to take steps to prevent any serious interference with the existing industries. A special meeting of the Executive to-day, considered the regulations under which immigrants are at present introduced, and some important alterations were decided upon. It was decided that in future approved immigrants be required to deposit £5 with the Agent-General instead of £50 as at present. This, it is considered will greatly stimulate immigration, and result in large numbers who now go to America, making for Queensland.

The Colonial Secretary, (Mr. Connolly) states that, in order to cope with the increased rush of immigrants, the Government had arranged with the Orient Company to carry a minimum of 450 immigrants per month throughout this year. An agreement had also been entered into with the Australian Company for two years to convey 600 passengers to Albany every alternate month. Thus provision had been made with these two companies to land 9,000 within 12 months. The usual accommodation in the White Star and Nord-Deutscher-Lloyd's boats would also be availed of, and the Government would arrange special charters, if necessary.

Between 900 and 1,000 agriculturists, or those who are described as such, came to Melbourne during January. Another thousand settlers are estimated to be on the way here now from overseas.

AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUITS.

Last week the Australian dried Fruits Association held a successful conference at Renmark, at which the growers of Renmark, Mildura, Lyrup, and a large proportion of the other fruit-growing districts on the river and in other parts of South Australia, as well as the distributing agents in Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney were represented. A feature of the meeting, at which many subjects of interest to producers and traders were discussed and prices fixed for the coming season, was the presence of Mr. Daly, representing the district of Clare, and Mr. Fulton Salter, representing Angaston and Eden Valley. These centres were for the first time associated with the Australian Dried Fruits Association and in future their currants will be graded uniformly with the river fruit and bear the association brand. McLaren Vale is the only large currant-producing locality that is not affiliated with the association. It is understood that there were some difficulties which prevented the growers of the southern hills district from joining this year, but it is hoped that these will be overcome in the near future. The result of the conference and the new range of prices for fruits during the year have been already published. On present appearances the quality of the 1911, currants will be all that could be desired, and the production is estimated to reach a total of 4,000 tons, or about 900 tons more than last year. The production of sultanas in Australia in 1910, amounted to 3,100 tons, and the yield of the crop about to be cut will, it is believed, again approximate that total, which just meets the present requirements of the Commonwealth. The quality of sultanas, the lexias promises to be really first class, but of course, there is the risk of damage, during the drying period, and heavy rains such as were experienced in early March last year, would materially affect the appearance of the fruit. Samples of this season's river-grown dried apricots have already been shown on the Adelaide market, the quality in all instances being very fine.

A.

[*By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION.

The report of the Bombay Harbour Mission and Seamen's Institute for 1910 begins with a eulogistic memoir of the late the Reverend A. E. Bernays, Chaplain of the Mission who died in September last descriptive of his work on the Pacific coast of Canada before he came to India. The report continues:—"We get a fair number of sailors to the church on Sundays, but that, of course, depends upon the number of ships in port, and I am sure more would attend if they had not to keep ship. On week days a large number use the Institute as proved by the fact that 50 to 100 daily visit it and enjoy the games and literature provided and socials in the way of informal and formal concerts, and by the kindness of members of the P. and O. Service we are often favoured with quite good concerts. I am pleased to add that Mrs. E. Y. Watson of Prince's Dock and some of her friends and Miss. Rutherford of the Y. W. C. A. very kindly gave us quite high class concerts which were much enjoyed and we are hoping that they will give us some more of a similar kind." The finances of the year show a balance of just over Rs. 2,000.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

Colonel Mitchell, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Poona Division, has been granted leave out of India for seven months. Colonel Aitken, 119th Infantry, will officiate in his stead.

The tenure of Captain Bayley, 6th Cavalry, as Adjutant of the Burma Valley Light Horse is extended until December 13, 1913.

Captain Walley, 56th Rifles, and Lieutenant Birkett, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, have been selected for appointment to the Supply and Transport Corps and are posted to the Rawalpindi and Lahore Divisions, respectively.

Major Chatterton, 66th Punjabis, has been appointed Second-in-Command of that Regiment.

An exchange has been approved between Lieutenant Beckett, No. 68 Co., Garrison Artillery, Roorkee, and Lieutenant Dunne, No. 30 Co., Garrison Artillery, Weymouth.

Lieutenant Wang, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General Woon, Commanding the Mhow Division.

IT is estimated that nearly £15,000,000 of which about £10,000,000 is British capital, has been invested in [illegible] industries in Java, since rubber cultivation was entered on.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

CANNOT PASS PRESENT CONGRESS.

Remarkable Obstruction in Lower House.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Reuter wires from Washington that it is becoming increasingly improbable that the Canadian Agreement will pass the present Congress, which closes on the 3rd proximo.

President Taft will be compelled in such event to carry out his threat to summon the new Congress in March, instead of in December. The Senate Committee does not report the Agreement till Thursday, leaving only a week to deal with the mass of imperative legislation arrears.

The minority in the House of Representatives is obstructing the sending up of measures until after Thursday, with a view to increasing the congestion. They kept the House sitting, with a single short recess from ten o'clock on Friday morning till four on Sunday afternoon, without any progress being made.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed, members telling negro dialect stories and singing and smoking. The Speaker was paralyzed owing to the constant absence of a quorum. He sent out the Sergeant-at-Arms with warrants of arrest to bring in absent members. As a result, several dinner-parties were raided and the prisoners were brought in in evening dress, a most unusual sight in Congress.

Mr. Bryce and Reciprocity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

According to an "Indian Daily News" cable, Mr. Hewins, Secretary of the Tariff Commission, in a speech yesterday, attacked Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador in the United States, or failing to keep the British public informed as regards the Reciprocity negotiations. Mr. Bryce's alleged attitude has also been the subject of criticism in Canada.

THE VETO BILL.

Identical with that of last Session.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Veto Bill will be introduced to-morrow.

The measure is identical with that of last session, including the preamble, foreshadowing the reform of the House of Lords.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, FEB 20.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram, dated the 19th February:—Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, in an article in the *Labour World*, hopes that the Government will show no hesitation or compromise regarding the Veto question, and declares that the Government are not making the best use of their opportunity.

The Ginnell Incident.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

Mr. Ginnell, in an interview, said that Mr. Wedgwood's letter was published, because it was not marked private. Mr. Ginnell has now given notice of a motion denouncing the practice of Whips supplying the speaker with lists of speakers.

TURKEY AND BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Negotiations Well Advanced.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 20.

It is understood that the negotiations between the Government and the Baghdad Railway Company, with a view to the Company relinquishing its rights to the final section of line from Baghdad to the coast, are well advanced.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the Porte has opened conversations with the British Embassy on the basis of the internationalisation of the section from Baghdad to the Gulf, and the concession of the port of Koweit to the international group which will construct the section.

REBELS IN CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Dispersed by German Naval Force.

BERLIN, FEB. 20.

The German naval force, on January 26th, attacked and dispersed the rebels in the Caroline Islands, who, in December, murdered the Magistrate, three officials and five natives.

In the present engagement, a lieutenant and a seaman were killed, and three severely wounded.

The rebels are now surrendering.

L. C. C. SUPERANNUATION SCHEME.

Indian Railway Securities Recommended.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

In connection with the London County Council's superannuation scheme, the Finance Committee has recommended that the Council add to the list of approved investment securities certain Indian railway securities, outside the trustee list.

CHINA AND RUSSIAN NOTE.

Partial Recognition of Claims.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, FEB. 19.

China will reply to the Russian Note to-morrow. It is understood that China does not admit the grounds for complaint as regards Free Trade, but admits those referring to extra-territoriality. She admits Russia's right to establish consulates when commercially warranted, which, China adds, they are not yet. The reply does not admit that there is any cause for complaint in the attitude of the Chinese officials towards the consuls.

The Note admits the rights of Russians to acquire land and erect buildings, but declares that China, while adhering to the principles of the Treaty of 1881, cannot agree to their expansion.

China regrets that Russia's policy does not harmonise with the past friendly relations of the two powers, which should welcome the revision of an ambiguous Treaty, especially in view of the material changes in Russian railway and other developments since 1881.

Chinese Expelled From Amur.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 19.

A telegram to the journal *Retch* from Harbin states that four thousand unemployed Chinese have been expelled from the Amur in territory.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The *Times* regards China's reply to Russia as conciliatory. The journal presumes therefore, that Russia will not consider it necessary to take the threatened step. The way is surely clear now for an amicable revision of the treaty, which has been found to be unsatisfactory in the both countries.

The *Times* says that the facts disprove somewhat the unworthy implication advanced by the Chinese that Russia seized the moment when plague and famine prevail and also refuses to accept the suggestion that the Russian Note was on ultimatum.

JAPANESE SEAL POACHER.

Convicted and his Boat Confiscated.

VLADIVOSTOK, FEB. 20.

The Court has sentenced to eight months' imprisonment the owner of a Japanese schooner for seal-fishing off the Commander Island and the schooner has been confiscated.

THE CORONATION.

Australian Cadets to Attend.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

In view of the Commonwealth's decision not to send troops for the Coronation festivities owing to the large expenditure for the purposes of defence, arrangements are being made to send contingents of cadets at the expense of private individuals, the Commonwealth commending the contingents to the Imperial Government.

UNREST IN THE YEMEN.

Turks Repulse Insurgents.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 20.

It is officially stated that the insurgent attack on Menakha, in the Yemen, has been repulsed, the Arabs losing 350 killed.

It is also stated that the garrison of Sana, has made a successful sortie.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Question of Public Sittings.

MELBOURNE, FEB. 20.

Mr. Fisher, in an interview, said he favoured New Zealand's suggestion that the sittings of the Imperial Conference should be public, except those at which confidential matters were being discussed.

Referring to Canada and the United States, he said he did not consider that the Canadian agreement closed the whole question of preferential trade.

TURKISH TROOPS IN PERSIA.

Levies Exacted for Navy.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 19.

Two Turkish battalions recently entered the Persian town of Suldur and exacted a contribution of four hundred pounds sterling for the Turkish navy. Levies have been started in the surrounding districts.

EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTHERN EUROPE.

Many Houses Destroyed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 20.

Heavy shocks of earthquake were felt on Saturday night in Monastir and elsewhere in the vilayet. The population, in spite of the severe winter, are camping in the open air. Several mosques and minarets have been demolished and a number of houses rendered uninhabitable. Lives are also reported to have been lost. Tents and funds have been despatched to the spot.

Shocks of earthquake are also reported from Italy and Spain.

INDIAN COOLIES IN NATAL.

Alleged Bad Treatment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The *Daily News* to-day gives prominence to an article appearing in the "Millgate Monthly" by the novelist Isabella Fyvie Mayo. The paper prints four large headings, "Natal Slavery;" "Indentured Coolie Scandal;" "A Cruel System;" "Terrible Lot of British Subjects."

The article recounts the system of recruitment and speaks of the enormous working day and small wages, not always paid regularly. It says suicide is rife and twelve times the rate of Madras.

It further cites allegations of torture and cruelty and remarks; "There is, indeed, an official called the Protector of Immigrants, to whom complaints are supposed to be made, but access to him is hedged round with every difficulty." The article concludes by declaring that the Viceroy should come to the rescue of Indians by prohibiting immigration into Natal.

POISONING BY A SON.

Accused Commits Suicide.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

There has been a development in the mysterious poisoning tragedy at Dalkeith on the 3rd inst., when at the celebration of the silver wedding of a certain Charles Hutchison, he and fourteen guests became seriously ill after partaking of coffee. Hutchison and one guest died the same night.

Enquiry was opened and arsenic was found in the coffee. A warrant was subsequently issued for the arrest of the son of the host, John Hutchison, aged 24, on a charge of murder. He had been missing since Wednesday, but was arrested to-day in Guernsey. He committed suicide instantly by taking prussic acid.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BATTENBERG.

Seriously Ill in Sydney.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Reuter wires from Sydney that Prince Leopold of Battenberg who was touring for the benefit of his health, has returned from New Zealand seriously ill and has been conveyed to a private hospital. The Prince's illness has not yet been diagnosed.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Returns to the House.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Mr. Lloyd George returned to the House of Commons to-day, his entrance being greeted with general cheering.

OUTRAGES IN PAPUA.

British Administrator Murdered.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Reuter wires from Brisbane that Mr. Staniforth Smith, Acting Administrator of Papua, two white officers, twelve native police and fourteen carriers were left at Port Moresby on November 18th last to explore the interior. Nothing has been heard of the party since December 7th. It is reported that all have been massacred, except two natives, who reached Goaribari. Search party is also missing.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

New Commercial Treaty.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that a provisional Commercial Agreement has been signed between Turkey and Bulgaria, thus averting a Tariff War which had already begun stopping all trade.

AUSTRALIAN TEST MATCH.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

In sunshiny weather the Test Match was resumed to-day. Australia continuing their innings had made 476 for seven wickets when play ceased. Armstrong scored 132, Hill 100, and Trumper 87.

Australians were brilliant, especially as regards their hitting and they had practically exhausted the bowlers when Vogler, in spite of his injured hand, captured three wickets for ten runs.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 19.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" left at 2 p. m. to-day for Bombay with the outward mails of the 10th instant.

REPORTED PLAGUE IN LONDON DENIED.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Dr. Kirchner's assertion that there had been cases of plague in London recently is officially denied.

SWIMMING RECORD.

SYDNEY, FEB. 20.

Mr. Longworth to-day swam three miles in 78 minutes 22 3-5 seconds. This is the world's record.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Officials in Charge of Camps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

The following will be in charge of the camps at the Delhi Coronation Durbar:—

Colonel F. Maxwell, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Major Smallwood, R. A., and Captain John Mackenzie of the Viceroy's Household will be entrusted with the general arrangements connected with the King's camps.

Colonel M. Cowper, who lately organised Lord Kitchener's camp at Delhi and Agra, for the Coronation and the Amir's visit, will plan the Commander-in-Chief's camp, while Major Bannerman, the Secretary to the Executive Committee of the Durbar in 1903, with Colonel H. V. Cox and Major James, 2nd Lancers, will demarcate the various damping grounds.

CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Successful Shoot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATUAKHALI, FEB. 20.

The Crown Prince has concluded a very successful shooting trip in Eastern Bengal by bagging a finely-marked tigress. The Imperial party will reach Goalundo to-morrow evening, arriving at Calcutta on Wednesday morning.

LATER.

The Crown Prince concluded a very successful trip to Eastern Bengal by shooting a finely marked tigress which had caused a good deal of mischief to the cultivators' cattle. There were no less than three beats before the animal was despatched. She came straight for the Crown Prince's machan, evidently very savage at being so much disturbed. The Prince shot her twenty feet from the machan with his first barrel. The beat was continued as there had been two tigers on the island, but the second was not found. and it was learnt subsequently that he had swam across the neighbouring island during the night and must have passed close to the Prince's steamer.

The Prince has shot six tigers in India, while the Count Finckenstein and Count Solms have also shot one each. While on their way to the tigers' beat, the Prince shot a fine crocodile and the skin, which will make a fine trophy. is being taken to Germany. The Prince has greatly enjoyed his trip to Eastern Bengal with its fine rivers, numerous churs and people so different from the races he has seen in other places of India.

NEW CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF MADRAS.

Dr. Aelen Consecrated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 20.

His Grace Bishop Aelen, was consecrated at the Catholic Cathedral yesterday evening, in the presence of a large congregation, by the Bishop of Mylapore, assisted by the clergy of the Diocese of Madras. After the procession had entered the sanctuary, the Bishop of Mylapore ascended the pulpit and announced that Dr. Aelen, having been appointed Co-adjutor *cum jure successioni*, took upon himself the duties of Archbishop, and he then read out the brief sent to Dr. Aelen by the Pope, in which the appointment was stated. His Grace ascended the high altar and gave the blessing, having seated himself on the Archi-episcopal throne.

The Bishop of Mylapore, followed by the priests, kissed his Grace's rings and did homage. The Rev. Father Wood delivered an eloquent sermon. On return to the Cathedral House, His Grace received homage from his people.

BENARES HINDU COLLEGE.

Rs. 10,000 Subscribed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, FEB. 20.

At the request of the leading men of Hardoi, a deputation consisting of Professor Woodhouse, Rai Iqbal Narain Gurtu, and Kumar Chaitanya Deva from the Benares Central Hindu College visited Hardoi. A largely attended public meeting was held in the Darbar tent under the presidency of Mr. Tabor, the Sessions Judge, at which speeches were delivered by Professor Woodhouse and a few other gentlemen. About Rs. 10,000 were subscribed on the spot. Among the donors were:—Pundit Jwalprasad Sankhadar, District Magistrate, Rs. 1,000; the Raja of Katihari, Rs. 2,500; and Mr. Tabor, Rs. 100. Sevral Mahomedan gentlemen also subscribed to the Hindu College fund. A large sum is still expected.

POSSESSING FIREWORKS WITHOUT A LICENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

The Deputy Magistrate of Malda has convicted one Habibuddin and his servant Ismail under Section 4 of the Explosives Act for selling and possessing fireworks without a licence. The accused were fined Rs. 50 and Rs. 39 respectively.

BATHING FATALITY AT CALICUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 20.

A drowning fatality occurred in the Feroke river, Calicut, yesterday evening, Mr. Morrie Rodrigues employed as Clerk in the Mamelli Coffe Works, accompanied by Booth and D'Silva, went for a bath and the first named swam off from his friends and dived. He did not rise again and the body was not recovered. The deceased's mother was only recently widowed and great sympathy is felt.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended divine service at St. John's Church yesteday morning, and at the Cathedral in the evening.

His Excellency granted a private interview to Sir Richard Temple this afternoon.

NEWS has been received of the death of Mr. P. E. Cleaver, who retired in the best of health very recently from the Bombay-Burma Corporation after a lengthy service in Burma. The sad event took place in England.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 3.

BRITISH AEROPLANES FOR RUSSIA.

An important announcement bearing on the possibilities of the aeroplane in war was made by Sir George White, chairman of the British and Colonial Aeroplane Company, at a dinner held at the Clifton Down Hotel, Bristol. It was to the effect that the company had just accepted an order for eight "Bristol" aeroplanes for one of the great Continental Powers, and that others were to be purchased in the event of certain severe tests being satisfactorily answered. They had, he said, the greatest confidence in being able to satisfy the conditions laid down, in which event, not eight only, but a considerable number more of British made aeroplanes would be found among the modern weapons of offence at the disposal of this nation. Curiously enough, this highly interesting announcement came soon after some remarks from Sir Howell Davies, one of the members for Bristol, who mentioned that in the course of a conversation with Mr. Haldane, the Secretary of State for War, expressed the belief that the War Office before long would be found purchasing aeroplanes for Army purposes. Sir Howell Davies further passed the opinion that aviation might ultimately be the means of securing permanent peace among the nations of the world, in support of which quoted the opinion of an eminent Russian writer, who had written that the greater the perfection in the weapons of war became, the greater prospect was there of peace, for the reason that the nations would be too afraid of the awful consequences of war.

WHAT RUSSIA IS DOING.

Naturally Sir George White's announcement created immence interest, especially among those who entertain an honest belief that the British Government is not watching and encouraging aviation and showing an appreciation of its possibilities as it should do. It was understood that the nation he had in mind was one of the Triple Entente. This view was not wide of the mark, as on your correspondent asking Sir George White if he had any objection to mentioning the name of the power, he after some hesitation on the question of courtesy, felt himself at liberty to announce that the eight "Bristols" had been purchased for the Russian army. They represent an approximate outlay of £8,000, and it is worth while considering that this money is not coming out of the Russian national exchequer, but is part of a substantial fund which has been subscribed by rich and patriotic Russians, who realise that the aeroplane, if only because of its usefulness for spying and reconnoitring work on frontiers, must represent a powerful weapon in war. Thus the by no means satisfactory position exists of a foreign Power availing itself of the enterprise of a private British firm in the interests of its own national defence, while in this country little or nothing is being done to accept this development of the twentieth century in the cause of the nation's safety. Private enterprise has to go very far indeed before the Government steps in as an aid, and only those who are familiar with the ways of the War Office, not only in this period, but in periods gone by, can realise how apathetic high officialdom can be, whether the question be one of horse supply for Army purposes or, as in this present case, of the new wonder of aviation, the possibilities of which must necessarily be almost infinite.

LORD ROBERTS AND SIR IAN HAMILTON'S BOOK.

Earl Roberts, addressing a National Service League Meeting at Coventry, the other night, said the people of this country had been brought up with the idea that the invasion of this country was an impossibility, and that so long as we had a powerful Navy they could rest in their beds and have no thought about the safety of their homes. The general idea of security and immunity from danger was, perhaps, not altogether surprising, seeing that since the Spanish Armada no enemy had ever attempted to lard on these shores. He confessed that that feeling of security astonished him it was a false security, and could only be felt by people who were either too apathetic to inquire what was going on in the world around them, or were ignorant of the changes that were taking place. We were not now in the position we were in twenty or thirty years ago. Unfortunately for us now, our naval supremacy was being challenged. Other nation besides Germany are building ships as large and powerful as our own, while Germany alone was rapidly overtaking us in the number, speed, and power of her new vessels. How had this change, so vital to us been brought about? It was because we were no longer a nation, but a conglomeration of sects, factions, and classes, and had allowed our much-vaunted two-Power standard to become little more than a one-Power standard. The First Naval Lord held the opinion that such a thing as the invasion of this country could not happen. On the other hand, four Admirals of the Fleet, and not less than sixty other admirals, had become members of the National Service League—and they supported his (Lord Robert's) opinion that such a contingency was not an impossibility. We had nothing to guide us as to what the results of a battle at sea under the altered conditions of naval warfare might be. However powerful our Navy might be, it could not under the circumstances of the varied demands which would be made upon it in time of war, ensure the safety of this country, and we must have, in addition to our Navy, a citizen army sufficient in numbers, efficient in quality, thoroughly reliable and ready to take the field at a moment's notice. In reply to a query as to whether the proposals of the National Service League were not the thin end of the wedge of conscription, Lord Roberts said that was not so. His lordship was then questioned as to whether universal training would not injure recruiting for the Regular Army. "That is a disputed point," he replied. "There has been recently written," he continued, "a book by Sir Ian Hamilton, with an introduction by Mr. Haldane on compulsory service. All I can say about that book is that it is a most mischievous book. It does not put the case fairly. It multiplies the difficulties about our military recruiting and minimises the difficulties they bring forward themselves. Our experience is that men who are taught their duty as soldiers are much more willing to enter the Regular Army than those who are not taught. The book will soon be answered by the National Service League, and in that answer it will be seen that every single point in Sir Ian Hamilton's book can be shown to be wrong."

FORTS AT FLUSHING.

At the Hague, on Thursday, in the general debate on the Budget in the First Chamber of the States-General, M. Thooft, Chamber of the anti-revolutionary party, declared that he did not understand why the Government gave preference to the coastal defence scheme. In his opinion, a plan for the reorganisation of the mobile military forces should have been given preference, or at least have been submitted simultaneously for the consideration of the States-General. M. Heemskerk, Minister of the Interior, replying to the previous speakers, said that in the various observations, not always very well-considered which have been passed upon the coastal defence scheme, the wish had constantly been expressed that the reorganisation of the mobile military forces should be taken in hand. He was not, however, sure that this desire would have been equally strong had the fortification scheme not been submitted. The unanimous wish was, nevertheless, an advantageous result of that scheme. On the other hand, its submission before that of a plan for the reorganisation of the militia did not mean that the Government gave preference to the fortification project, nor that it was neglecting the improvement of the Army. Referring to the remarks of M. Staal, who had said that the strengthening of the position of Amsterdam was more important from the strategical point of view, the Minister observed that M. Staal had overlooked the fact that a country's neutrality could not be maintained by fortifications in the interior, but must be defended on its frontiers, that is on the sea-coast and along its land borders. But the maintenance of their neutrality was the principal motive for the coastal defences, and was the first duty of the army on land. M. Staal, said the Minister in conclusion had complained that he had received no satisfactory, answer to his question as to whether the new Minister for War approved of the coastal defence scheme in detail. To this M. Heemskerk replied that he could not, out of deference to the Second Chamber, answer the question otherwise than he had done before the commencement of the deliberations in the Second Chamber, but no ineference was to be drawan from this previous reply with regard to the question as to whether the scheme would be amended in the course of the debate or not. With reference to statements which have appeared in the Moscow "Slovo," the "Nieuwe Courant" points out that as no Government has proposed an international conference on the question of the Dutch coast defences, there can be no question of an alleged refusal on the part of the Dutch Government to take part in it.

RUSSO-GERMAN FRONTIER.

The "Berliner Tagblatt" publishes to-day a long article contributed by the well-known military writer, Colonel Gaedke. Dealing with the Russian Army, he says that Russia, by displacing her own troops, has shown that the idea of a rapid attack against Germany has been given up. The authorities, he adds, have realised that the angle formed by Russian Poland, which projects between Eastern Prussia and Galicia, could not afford any great opportunity for the defence, and that instead of moving forward through the triangle lying between the Vistula, the Bug and the Marew, it was to move backward. Colonel Gaedke declares "in my own opinion, no one thinks of giving up the fortress along the Vistulla," and he adds: "Up to the present the majority of people in France have thought that Germany would be obliged to keep on the desensive along the Louraine frontier, and at the same time to station numerous regiments along the Russian frontier. On the other hand, if Germany has nothing to fear from her Eastern neighbour, she can, of course, take the offensive against France. Thus the withdrawal of Russian troops has undoubtedly made Germany's military situation stronger, but this advantage should not be over-estimated."

JHARIA COAL FIELDS.

Inspection Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JHARIA, FEB. 20.

On the invitation of the East India Coal Co., Ld., the Indian Collieries Syndicate, Ld, and Raniganj Coal Association Ld., excursions were arranged to the Brahmin Bararee, Janadaba, Kendwadih and Kustore Collieries in the Jharia District to-day. Special trains ran from Dhanbaid and Jharia stations at 8 o'clock a. m. to convey the visitors to the Collieries. The surface and underground plant, which is of special interest in view of the large uses made of electricity, was inspected. Luncheon was provided by the companies at the Jharia Club and an ordinary meeting of the members was held in the afternoon. About 150 members and their friends attended the meeting and were guided through the day by the President of the Institute, Mr. R. P. Ashton. Amongst those present were the Hon'ble Messrs. Clarke, Robertson and Graves of the Commerce and Industry Department, Mr. Hayden of the Geological Survey, Messrs. Manson and Dring of the B. N. R. and E. I. R.; Mr. W. A. Lee of the Indian Mining Association, Mr. J. W. Meares, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, Mr. R. H. A. Gresson of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co.; Mr. J. J. Turnbull of Jamadoba had taken practically all the arrangements on his own shoulders and the success of the meeting was greatly due to him.

After the usual loyal toasts of the King-Emperor, Mr. Manson, of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, opened the toast list with the prosperity to the Mining and Geological Institute in India. Amongst other points he dealt with the work of the Railway, with which he was connected, and its relation to the coal fields and the Institute.

The President of the Institute, Mr. R. P. Ashton, in returning thanks, confined himself to the particular object of the meeting, which was to impress on the Government, on the Railways, and on themselves, the importance and wonderful growth of the Coal Mining Industry of India generally, and of the Jharia fields in particular. What they had seen this morning was far more eloquent than any words of his could be.

It was very wonderful to contrast the quite rural scene of 20 years ago where there was no Railway within thirty miles; no pucca road but the Grand Trunk Road with the scene of industrial vigour of to day. Then there were but two Europeans in the Jharia Coal Fields besides themselves, the two Charlie Sahibs, Mr. Charles Smith who was there to-day, and his venerable friend, Mr. Charles Whiffen, of Raneegunge. Now there was a new order of things in Jharia.

Mr. Ashton then asked the members of the Institute to join in drinking the health of the visitors. He was very glad to see such a strong Railway contingent for if there had been no railways there would have been no collieries and their success depended on Railway co operation, He coupled the toast with the names of Mr Clarke and Mr. Robertson who represented the Government of the Great Empire.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clarke replied on behalf of the visitors present. He said that his first visit was to the Rhondda coal fields, Wales. His second was to-day and he noticed a change from a barren waste to industry at the Jharia fied. The Government was greatly impressed by the change in 20 years and regretted that he missed the annual meeting and the President's speech. His (President's) hopes were carried out as shown by the increase of prosperity, well planned future development and carefully looked after labour, on which much depended. The question arose, whether the labourer wanted simple life or more wages. The speaker looked forward to the development of the Chairman's prognostications, especially electrical transmission and driving plant the economy of that great undertaking was shown by the adoption of the same method at Newcastle. He expressed a general praise for the Institute.

Mr. Dring, Agent of the E. I. Railway, proposed "Our Hosts" and loudly praised the water supply and sanitation. He dealt with the development since 1894, when the Railway was first proposed. Prospects then were not hopeful owing to competition with other coal fields. Now the E. I. R. and the B. N. R. have opened many hundred miles of railway and reduced their rates for coal traffic, which aided the industry greatly, and was enthusiastically received in the shape of profits in 1902. The Indian coal rate, he said, was lower than of other countries. 6 million tons were carried in 1901 and 11 1-2 million in 1910 over long distances at the rate of 1d. per ton per mile.

Mr. Gresson replied in a short speech admiring the Railway and Colliery enterprises.

Mr. Manson of B. N. R. in proposing the toast of the Institute reviewed its progress. There was an increase of 20 members yearly since 1906. He said the Mineral Research and Industry Promotion Club was started in England in order to promote interest in these branches. The President was keen on drinking water, sanitation, and Technical education, suited to labourers, but he regretted the want of night schools which are of great value. He praised the great work done by the President Mr. Ashton.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. Wood, I.C.S.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, which took place on Sunday, at the Hotel Majestic. The deceased had been suffering from pneumonia and died after a few days' illness.

Educated at St. Paul's School and Christ College, Cambridge, he joined the Civil Service in September 1892 and saw eighteen years' service. In 1893, he was Assistant Collector and second class Magistrate at Broach and from 1894 to 1896, he was Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Surat, acting in 1896 for a period as Administrator to the Sachin State. He was appointed to Bombay in 1897, where he acted as Assistant Collector in the Land Revenue Customs and Opium Department, and during which year he was on plague duty. From 1898 to 1903, he was 2nd Assistant and Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer at Thana. After furlough until 1906, he was appointed first Assistant at Kaira, and in 1908, junior Collector and Political Agent in Cambay. In 1909, he was Political Agent in Rewa Kantha and last year was appointed Collector of Salt and Revenue in Bombay. He leaves a widow and one child who are at present in Bombay, and for whom the deepest sympathy is felt. The deceased gentleman was the son of the late Mr. Martin Wood, a distinguished Bombay journalist.

THE Rt. Rev. the Bishop Montgomery, Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts is expected in Rangoon. He has visited China and Japan and will visit the chief centres of work in Burma prior to sailing for Europe on March 9th.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION, BARODA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, FEB. 20.

SATURDAY marked an interesting day to Baroda, on the occasion of its ninth Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition. The progress noticed last year, was still maintained, more especially in industrial exhibits department, but it was to be regretted that there was a slight falling-off in the amateur floral exhibits. Of course, the recent severe spell of cold damaged the gardens of intending exhibitors, and while this excuse is sympathetically understood and appreciated it is to be hoped that amateurs will not lose heart. Flowers are always a gladening sight and although difficult to produce in many parts of India and in Baroda, perhaps especially so, it is possible to raise a very creditable show in variety. There are many facilities available to the amateur for protection of tender plants against possible adverse conditions of weather, and advice of this nature is always readily given to intending amateur exhibitors by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. B. F. Cavanagh, the visitors were enlivened by and a very agreeable programme played by His Highness' Band under the direction of the new Director of Music, Mr. Wood. As in previous years, His Highness was welcomed as a visitor to the show.

Upon entering the grounds one was confronted by three very fine groups of palms arranged by the Inspectors-in-charge of the three principle Palace gardens, while to the left was a line of tents arranged to accommodate the cut flowers, table decoration, vegetables, fruits and the miscellaneous commercial exhibits. The vegetables were exceptionally good, particularly those grown in Her Highness's garden. The class for commercial produce contained many interesting exhibits and should not be passed overwithout some special remark. The brush factory exhibited many varieties of brushes, and upon making enquiries one ascertained that the fibres of the sisal hemp and the cocoanut palm were largely used as well as horse hair and pigs' bristles. The exhibits of cottons, yarns and cloth from the two active cotton mills were well arranged illustrating and interesting object lesson of how cotton is treated throughout the processes of producing the finished fabric. The recent fire in the oldest mill in Baroda prevented that establishment from sending an exhibit.

MEDICINAL PLANTS.

The exhibits of medicinal plants, gums, resins and fibres showed that the economic side of the exhibition was of greater importance to the young man than flowers. The exhibits of the Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., cannot be passed over without receiving special reference; the silver medal awarded by the judges was well merited. The Alembic works were first established in Baroda about two years ago, as manufacturing Pharmaceutical chemists distillers of essential oils, ottos and perfumes. Every branch of their business was well represented. It seems wonderful that the common mowra flower (Bassia longifolia) could produce such as spirits as were exhibited, the samples were over 96 per cent. proof, this spirit forming the basis of such perfumes as lavander, eau de cologne, and many others which were exhibited. Their collections of pharmaceutical tinctures were excellent. The establishing of such a business in India, opens up prospects to the planter and cultivator in the growing and producing of the raw material for the production of escences the majority of which have still to be imported from the Continent and America. Many of these could be produced in India, and it only requires capital and enterprises.

The American mission exhibited several pieces of machinery from their industrial school at Nadiad, most noticeable amongst them being a centrifugal pump built entirely by them, and lathe gears cut on a universal milling machine. Passing on one came to the exhibits of silk. The model farm of Baroda showed the whole process of the silk industry rearing the worms, collecting and maturing the cocoons, reeling the silk, transferring the thread to bobbins and into skins and completed the exhibit by showing a piece of cloth woven with the silk produced by them. On the opposite side of the tent the Buckoo Swadeshi Loom Co, exhibited a large variety of hand woven silks in various shades and textures. This silk is produced upon a particular patterned loom which is able to turn out about 50 yards of the finished material daily against three and four yards produced by the older fashioned hand loom.

The exhibits of the Local Swadeshi Modern Leather Factory Co., Ltd, occupied the whole of one large tent. There was every variety of leather that couldbe produced by the chrome system as well as fancy morrocces, willow and box calf, harness and belting leathers on was able to see these leathers made up into boots, shoes, slippers, harness and saddlery, suit cases, Gladston bags, purses, and many other articles too numerous to mention all well made and well finished. Mr. Ruth, the leather expert-in-charge of the factory demonstrated in a practical manner how a raw skin freed from hair and other matter could be converted into leather by the Chrome system. Mr. Ruth claims that the single bath chrome process is the best suited to the climatic and other conditions of India. This factory has been at work only a few months. An exhibit of rubber collected from the Ceara rubber trees in the Pala Palace gardens and an interesting collections of cereals from the model farm completed this very interesting and instructive class of exhibits.

POULTRY AND OTHER CLASSES.

Mr. Hardie and Sergt. Major Fahey were the two chief exhibitors in the class set aside for poultry. The following classes were represented by good healthy well conditioned birds, minorcas, orpingtons, houdans and half-bred country fowls. There were two very fine exhibits of white Madrid turkey. Amongst the pigeons one noticed the following varieties, croppers, maltese, fantails, English homers and Belgian homers. The Delhi pavilion was reserved for exhibit of paintings, herbaria, etc. In this class there was very keen competition and the Judges must have had a very hard task before them in awarding the prizes. One can hardly close this notice without referring briefly to a small model of a steam engine exhibited by a Mr. Menzes, the feature of which the simplicity was a simple valvless device which dispenses with valve trouble and economies space and coal.

PRIZE LIST.

AMATEURS.

Collection of roses: 1, the Misses Hordie.

Collection of annuals: 1, Mr. C, N. Vevai.

Phoxes: Mr. R. M. Desai.

Verbenas: 1, Mr. R M. Desai.

Collection of cut flowers annuals: 1, Miss D. Nanavati; 2, the Misses Hordie; 3, Mr. M. Quim.

Collection of cut roses: 1, Miss T. R. Nanava 2, the Misses Hordie; 3, Miss M. R. Nanava Special prize presented by Mr. Kantavala, Miss D. Desai.

Bouquet: 1, Miss Batukoram Mehta; 2, Mali Kalidas Uderaj.

Button holes: 1, Miss M. R. Nanavati; 2, Indu Bhai Munshi; 3, Mali Kalidas Uderaj.

Floral arrangement in vases: 1, Miss Gool R. Kothawala.

Floral arrangement in baskets: 1, Miss T. Kothavala; 2, Miss G. K. Kothavalla.

Indian floral decoration: 1, Mr. Haribhoi Kharbhoi; 2, Mr. Nathurvallal Thakordas; 3, Mali Mangal Gokal.

Trophy of plants not less than 30 pots: 1, Mr. C. N. Vevai; 2, Mr. R. Hardie

Collection of palms and cycads: 1, Mr. A. Solomon; 2, Misses Hardie.

Collection of ferns: 1, Mr. Baboo Nathobhai.

Collection of crotons: 1, The Misses Hardie.

Collection of coleus: 1, Mr. G. G. More; 2, Miss Nora Kothawalla; 3, Mr. S. V. Hojiabdulla.

Hanging baskets of ferns: 1, Mr. C. H. Vebai; 2, the Misses Hardie; 3, Mr. C. H. Shah.

Collection of plants (new to Baroda): 1, Mr. G. F. Pathan.

General collection of English vegetables: 1. Miss Mary Fonseca; 2, Mali Nensuth Gokal; 3, Mali Kalidas Uderaj.

General collection of Indian vegetables: 1, Mali Nensuth Gokal.

Cauliflower: 1, Mr. Ghordenbhai.

Tomatoes: 1, Mali Kalidas Uderaj.

Peas: 1. Mr. Chotabhai Master.

Potatoes: 1, Mr. C. H. Mehta.

Cabbages: 1, Mali Kalidas Uderaj, special prize Mr. Purshotam Dadabhoi (sp. prize.)

MARKET GARDENS AND FARMERS.

General Collection of English Vegetables: 1, Mr. Bhikha Somal; 2, Mr. Matha Ranjee.

Collection of Indian Vegetables: 1, Mr. Bhikha

Bomal; 2, Mali Naram Keser; 3, Mali Jetha Soma.

Collection of Brinjals, 1, Mr. C. H. Shah. Onions. 1, Mr. C. H. Shah; Potatoes, 1, Mr. T. T. Kothavalla; Chillies, 1, Mr. C. H. Shah; collection of Beans, 1, Mr. C. H. Shah.

Best collection of Limes, oranges and Pomeloes: 1, Mr. Kassan Haribhai; collection of Plantains, 1, Mr. Kassim Haribhai; collection of Pomegranates, Mr. Nathupuri Bhagwanpuri; collection of fruits grown in Gujarat; 1, Mr. Kassan Haribhai; 2, Mr. Rama Naran.

Extra prizes for fruits were awarded Messrs. Chaganlal Poojalal and Mali Kala Ranchod.

COMMERCIAL.

Collection of dried medicinal plants; 1, Mr. C. G. Parekh; 2, Mali Laloo Verdha; 3, Mr. Vaidya.

Collection of cottons, ginned and unginned; 1, Mr. B. M. Desai; 2, Mr. G. R. Pathan.

Collection of Bari, Jowari and Kodra; 1, Mr. L. T. Desai; 2, Mr. S. S. Desai; special prize, Mr. G. F. Pathan.

Collection of sugar cane, 1, Mr. Kochia Ghaiden, C.: general collection of cleaned fibres, 1, Mr. Rahibux Rahimbux; collection of Indigenous gums and resins, 1, Mr. Shaanker, G. Vaidya.

Extra awards were given as follows:—

Certificate, agent to the Vasoo Dying factory for coloured fabrics; Rs. 2, the Baroda brass work factory; Rs. 2 and certificate to Mr. Minzis for steam engine; Rs. 5 and certificate to Mr. Somabhai Kashibhai for fibre plaster work; Rs. 5. Mr. Mathurbhai, B. Desai for zinc powder; silver medal to the Alembic Chemical works; certificate the American Mission Nadiad for a home made centrifugal purp; bronze medal, the Swadeshi Leather Factory, Baroda; brouze medal to the Buckoo Swadeshi Loom Co., Surat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prepared Herbaria: 1, Mr. Rahimbux Koderbux; 2, Mr. Minoo K. Dastur.

Painting of plants: 1, Mr. D. B. Mavliker, 2, Mr. D. G. Marathe.

Landscape: 1, Mr. Ambeker Shanker, B.

Painting of fruits or vegetables: 1, Mr. Pranjpe Vaman Hori; 2, Mr. Dhuleker.

Photograph of plants or flowers: 1, Messrs. Karolkar and Morliker; 2, Raw Sahib Narolker.

Garden decoration or garden furniture in wood: Special 1, Mr. Kesav Karan; 2, Mr. Premjee Vasta.

Garden decoration or garden furniture in iron: 1, Mr. Muljee Laloobhai.

Model of a garden: 1 Mr. Jivanlal; 2, Mr. C. Vamanrao.

Extra Prizes were awarded to:—Mr. Bhagwandas Karsondas, Mr. T. Keshevrao; and Mr. C, Vamanrao

Table decoration by Ladies: 1, Miss J. M. Dadachanjee.

Table decoration by servants: 1, Butler M. Valjee.

Indian table decoration: 1, Miss T. Shankerbhai

Decorated Lady's bicycle: 1, Miss Nora Kothavala; 2, Miss S. J. Fonsera.

Decorated Children's go-cart or perambulator: 1, Mr. Mothi Fakira; 2, Mrs. McCarmack.

POULTRY

Minorcas: 1, Sergt. Major Fahey; 2, Sergt. Major Fahey.

Orpingtons; 1, Sergt. Major Fahey; 2, Mr. R. Hardie.

Country fowls: 1, Mr. R. Hardie; 2, Sgt. Major Fahey.

Collection of Fowls: 1, Sergt. Major Fahey; 2, Mr. Hardie.

Pigeons: 1, Sergt. Major Fahey; 2, Mr. Tithe.

Ducks: 1, Sergt. Major Fahey; 2, Sergt. Major Fahey.

Turkeys 1, Sergt. Major Fahey.

Game Fowls: 1 Mr. K. Goolumia; 2, Sergt. Major Fahey.

Collection of eggs: 1 Sergt. Major Fahey; 2, Miss T. Kothavalla.

Butter, 1, Sergt.-Major Fahey; 2, Radhakrishna Dairy Co.

Ghee: 1, Mr. Chotabhai D. Patel; 2, Mr. Manibhai Purshotam.

An extra prize was awarded to Shrimant Anandrao Gaekwar for an exhibit of rabbits.

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

Group of foliage plants: 1, Class Certificate, Public Park, Mr. Desai in charge; 2, Class Certificate Markapura, Mr. Fonseca, in charge.

Collection of Crotons: 1, Class Certificate, Public Park.

Collection of palms: 1, Class certificate, Public Park; 2, Class Certificate, Luxmi Villa Palace, Mr. T. Kothavala in charge.

Collection of Annuals: 1, Class Certificate, Luxmi Villa Palace; 2, Class Certificate, Markapura Palace.

Collection of Vegetable: 1, Class certificate, Her Highness's Garden, Mr. Barbarao in charge; 2, Class Certificate, Markapura Palace; 3, Class certificate, Central Jail.

Collection of Fruits: 1, Class certificate, Her Highness's Garden.

Extra prizes were awarded as follows:—1, Class Certificate for a collection of Cacti exhibited by the Public Park; 2, Class Certificate for Cacti and palms exhibited by the Superintendent, Empress Gardens, Poona.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

Awards to Native States.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD FEB. 20.

The following are the principal awards in the Native States Court, at the Allahabad Exhibition:—

Jaipur State:—The Grand Prix to the Jaipur School of Arts for work in marble, silver and brass, water and oil paintings, stained-glass pictures, and die-sinking.

Kashmir:—A gold medal for wood-carving, silver wares and papier-mache work. A silver medal for woollen fabrics.

Gwalior:—A gold medal to the State workshop for leather goods and tanning.

Baroda:—A silver medal for oils, and perfumes.

Tipperah:—A silver medal for ivory, carpets and carving.

Bikaner:—A bronze medal for pottery.

Alwar:—A silver medal for ivory-work and illumined manuscripts on ivory.

Jodhpur:—A bronze medal for marble inlaid with gold-work.

Maler Kotla:—A bronze medal for brocades and kinkhabs.

Kotah:—A certificate for carpets.

Benares:—A certificate for ivory, howdahs, etc.

BEGGARS FROM BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Rumoured Presence in Brahman-Beria.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

A telegram from Brahman-Beria in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* to-day states that some seven hundred persons from the Girgaon-Bijapur District of Bombay Presidency are begging in Brahman-Beria and causing trouble to the people. Their story is that they have been wandering in search of subsistence since the drought of 1962 under the leadership of their Zemindar, Shindoji Bhashlay. The correspondent suggests an enquiry in the Bombay Presidency as to their story, with a view to some provision being made for them.

KING-EMPEROR AND MADRAS.

No Time for a Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 20.

The Sheriff of Madras has been informed that the Government of India have intimated to the Madras Government that," His Majesty's pleasure has been taken in the matter of his visit to Madras and that His Majesty greatly regrets that he will be unable to visit Madras on this occasion owing to the pressure of time, but that the spirit of loyalty and devotion with which the resolution of the citizens of Madras is inspired is greatly appreciated His Majesty."

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

Water Engineer's Views.

Under the auspices of the Association of Bomay Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors, Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith, the newly appointed Water Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, delivered yesterday afternoon a lecture on the "Bombay Water Supply" in the rooms of the Association.

The lecturer began by giving the previous history on the water supply and the construction of the Tansa and Vihar lakes and the two reservoirs at Malabar Hill and said:—

These works practically complete the main features of the water supply to Bombay. In addition there are many miles of small distributing pipes making a total length of pipes laid inside and outside the island of about 220 miles. From these pipes 31 million gallons of water per day is taken through 22,400 house connections and consumed by about a million people. But Bombay has been growing rapidly and has not done growing yet and the use of water is extending. The quantity of water brought in from the lakes which a few years ago was sufficient to give a constant supply at high pressure, has now to be meted out in an intermittant supply, and complaints of low pressure and insufficient supply are becoming frequent, so that the time is not far distant when the present supply will have to be further increased. This very important matter is now under consideration but even if it were at once decided to increase the present supply, it would take three years at least before it could be accomplished. Meanwhile care must be taken that water is legitimately used and that as little of it as possible is wasted.

One of the most troublesome and difficult things to contend with is the minimizing of waste. It cannot be entirely prevented, for some waste there will always be and to keep it within reasonable limits is a never ending struggle. Moreover if these limits be exceeded it results in continual complaints; great inconvenience and hardship is caused, and the health of the public is affected.

Now as to why water is wasted. This may be answered briefly, because it is so cheap. It is because it affects the pockets of the individual so very little that practically no trouble is taken to prevent its waste or misuse. Few people realize how cheap water really is. It may interest you to know that the water supplied to those in Bombay who pay for it other than by meter measurement, costs them less than half an anna per ton a great deal cheaper than dirt. It is at first sight therefore not surprising that so little care is taken of it. But cheap though it may be the thousands and thousands of cases of waste always occurring aggregating a huge volume cause such a drain on the supply as to make it very difficult to maintain. Waste may be divided into two classes visible waste and invisible waste. The first being generally above ground and comparatively easy of detection, the second generally under ground and always incapable of detection by superficial examination. The loss from invisible waste is usually rarely felt by the consumer unless it is so great as to reduce his supply and cause him inconvenience but it nevertheless amounts in the aggregate to a tremendous quantity as it is continuous. In the case of visible waste, the conditions are quite different. The waste usually caused by defective fittings is easily seen and for some time perhaps is allowed to continue; but sooner or later the plumber is called in and the defective fittings are repaired. As campared with invisible waste therefore cases of visible waste are of an intermittent character and the quantity wasted per defect is usually considerably less than that from the invisible defects. As an instance of the enormous quantity of water running to waste, I may point out a leak of one inch sectional area under 50lbs. Pressure per sq. inch would waste sufficient to give a good supply to 6,000 people. As regards the waste from invisible leaks due to defective mains the quantity wasted from this cause in Bombay is comparatively little. The number of cases of invisible waste is small compared with the number of leaks from fittings causing visible waste, but the total amount of waste from all causes is quite a large proportion of the total supply, and together with misuse I should think amounts to about 25 per cent. of the total supply of this City or between seven and eight million gallons per day.

Let us now consider the various methods of reducing waste. The simplest method no doubt is by restricting the supply to certain hours of the day: that is to say by giving an intermittant supply when this method is adopted, it is necessary for houseowners to provide cisterns in which to store the water that is turned on during the supply hours. The adoption of an intermittent supply to a portion of Bombay has not been due solely as a preventive measure against waste but chiefly from another cause which I propose to explain later.

Another method is by replacing all pipes and fittings both public and private with new ones of a better kind. This method like the last is very simple, but very expensive, notwithstanding it was adopted with certain amount of success in some cities. Unless pipes and fittings are beyond thorough repair at reasonably cost, this method obviously is wasteful of public money as well as that of consumers.

A third method is by house to house inspection. By this means visible defects are discovered and action taken to improve matters.

A fourth method is by the use of waste detecting recording meters. By this means all invisible leaks are not only discovered but their magnitude is also given.

A fifth method is by fixing meters on every supply pipe and charging by measurement for all water consumed. This method is the quickest and shows the biggest results; because it touches the pocket of the consumer. The proposal to adopt this system in Bombay was fully discussed some 10 years ago, but was rejected I believe, partly on sanitary grounds, and partly, because it was considered an attempt to raise the revenue.

The waste prevention staff of the Bombay Municipality discovered and stopped leakage alone last year aggregating 240,000 gallons per hour. This was the result of examining 120 miles of mains and stopping waste from 6,157 defects discovered.

Education is often the means employed to reduce the amount of water cost through misuse, but the education of the lower classes (who are the greatest culprits) to be careful of their water supply is very slow work and uncertain in its results. Harassing them by numerous prosecutions frequently has a marked effect but the method is costly owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory proof of guilt.

Much assistance to the Municipality in their endeavours to prevent waste can be given by the Architects of this City by their insistence on first class water fittings and first class plumbing. The extra outlay in first cost well repays the houseowner in the small amount of his repair bill and its infrequent recurrence. It is a matter of regret that in some of the best bungalows that have been built within the last two years, although very high class fittings have been provided, yet the plumbing work in laying on the supply to them has been absolutely disgraceful.

The reason for giving an intermittant supply (in some cases perhaps at inconvenient hours) is so that an effective pressure may be maintained. We all know that the demand for water varies considerable from hour to hour throughout the day and night. The maximum demand is felt at about 9 a. m. and the minimum at about 2 a. m. The maximum demand being about 2 1-2 times the mean and about ten times the minimum. The distribution mains from the service reservoirs laid twenty to thirty years ago were sufficient to meet the maximum demand to the then population without undue loss of pressure but with the increase of population and the increased needs for more water per head; these same mains cannot deliver the very much greater volume of water required for the area they formerly supplied, without great loss of pressure. The area is therefore sub-divided into sections and a supply through the distribution mains is given first to one section for a few hours at high pressure and then to another section for a few hours and so on. This system is for a great many reasons very objectionable but is the only one practicable at present. I have no doubt that larger or Additional mains will be laid before many years are passed, and that constant supply at high pressure will be once again enjoyed.

In conclusion I wish to point out that the subject of waste is at the present time one of the most important this City has to consider as it is only from its reduction during the next few years, that the demands due to extension of this great City can be met therefore as citizens it calls for our individual and serious attention, in order that no restriction may be placed in the way of the increase and prosperity of this great City.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE JAIRAJBHOY ESTATE.

Trustees and Beneficiaries Sued.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman began the hearing of the suit brought by Cassambhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy against Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart., and seventeen others in respect of his father's estate praying for a declaration whether or no the indenture of January, 1886, and the trusts therein contained a valid disposition of the properties mentioned therein; also that if the indentures and trusts should be held valid, the defective execution of the deed in the plaint referred to might be aided by the Court and the provisions of the deed might be declared valid and binding as a variation of the indenture and for a declaration that he was now absolutely entitled to all the properties comprised in the indenture subject to the right of the sixth, seventh and eighth defendants.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. G. R. Lowndes, appeared for the plaintiff; for the first four trustees appeared Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. J. H. Vakeel; Mr. Baptista and Mr. Kajiji appeared for the fifth defendant; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the sixth defendant. The Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad and Mr. Desai were for the seventh defendant; the eighth defendant was represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar; Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. D. F. Mulla were for the eleventh and twelvth defendants; Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Koyaji were for the ninth and tenth defendants; Mr. Sayani and Mr. Tyebji were for the thirteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth defendants, Mr. Sayani appeared with Mr. Jafferbhoy for defendants Nos. 14 to 16.

The plaint stated that by an indenture of settlement dated 7th January, 1886, one Jairajbhai Peerbhoy, a Khoja Mahomedan, conveyed or affected to convey diverse immovable properties of great value to trustees for the benefit of the various members of his family, which then consisted of his wife Rehmatbai, the sixth defendant, his son Noor Mahomed since deceased, his daughter-in-law Khanoobai, the seventh defendant, and his two daughters Sakinabai, the eighth defendant, and Jenabai since deceased. The first defendant was the only surviving trustee of that indenture and the second, third, fourth and fifth defendants had been or claimed to have been appointed as additional trustees thereof. The trustees of the settlement were in effect for the settler Jairajbhai for life and after his death to pay the net income of the trust estate as provided in the trust. The indenture also reserved to the settler power to vary or revoke all or any of the trusts. The plaintiff believed that neither at the date of the indenture nor at any time afterwards was possession of the properties or any of them given or transferred by the settler to the trustees, nor was the settlement acted upon in any way but all the properties continued as before in the possession and under the immediate control of the settler and the plaintiff was advised that under the circumstances the settlement was invalid according to Mahomedan Law. On the 26th October, 1886, a second son the plaintiff was born to the settler who thereupon became desirous of varying the terms of the disposition of the properties, which he had made by the settlement, and of resettling the properties in such a way that his two sons should be equally benefitted thereby. A deed of new trusts was accordingly prepared but before it was executed, the settler died of an accident. By the intended deed it was provided in effect that the trust premises should be held by the same trustees subject to the rights resited in the first indenture upon trust for Noor Mahomed and the plaintiff as members of a joint and undivided Khoja family. After the death of the settler, the properties passed into Noor Mahomed, who treated the properties as his own, and all the papers relating to the variation of the trusts came into his possession and were kept by him until his death looked up in his own safe. Noor Mahomed died intestate on 20th August, 1897, leaving him surviving his widow the seventh defendant but no issue and since that date the trust premises had been and now were in the management of the first three defendants who claimed to deal with the same according to the provisions of the indenture of 1886, and the plaintiff had received no benefit therefrom. He, therefore, submitted that the settlement and trusts were altogether inoperative and void or he was entitled in equity to be placed in the same position as if the deed above referred to had been duly executed by Jairajbhoy, and that he was in either case in the events which had happened now entitled absolutely to the whole of the properties comprised in the indenture of 1886, subject only to the right of the sixth and seventh and eight defendants. The plaintiff was informed that Jairajbhoy shortly before his death made an oral will and also left a written but unsigned will. In the event of the oral will being held the last testament of the deceased the plaintiff submitted that he was entitled thereunder to one half of the properties. In the event of the unsigned will being held the last testament of the deceased he submitted that upon the death of Noor Mahomed without issue, he became entitled thereunder to the whole of the properties. He, therefore, prayed for various reliefs.

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENTS.

The first four defendants, in their joint written statement, denied the suggestion contained in the phase "affected to convey." They denied the various allegations in the plaint and said that Jairajbhoy was in possession and management of the trust premises for himself and his co-trustees and the settlement had always been fully acted upon, and they submitted that the same was valid and binding according to Shia Mahomedan Law, by which the settler was governed. They said that Noor Mahomed was in possession and management of the trust premises only as managing trustee and they did not know whether all or any of the papers relating to the variation of trusts subsequently came into the possession of Noor Mahomed and were kept by him until his death. They submitted themselves in every respect to the orders of the Court and prayed for their costs.

The fifth defendant denied that he had been managing the trust premises from the date of the death of Noor Mahomed and denied that he now claimed to act as trustee or deal with the estate according to the provisions of the settlement of 1886. He said he was appointed an additional trustee by an identure of 1902, and subsequently discharged from that office by an indenture of 2nd March, 1909, from which date he had entirely ceased to be a trustee. Even during the above period he was a nominal trustee and he submitted that he was a perfectly unnecessary party and he also submitted himself to the orders of the Court.

The sixth defendant, the plaintiff's mother submitted the questions in dispute to the determination of the Court. She admitted the main allegations of the plaint and prayed that her rights might be ascertained and declared.

The eleventh and twelvth defendants who are minors through their guardian "ad litem" Mr. Conway submitted their rights to the protection of the Court in every respect.

Khanoobai, the seventh defendant, in course of her written statement, denied the assumption conveyed by the phrase "affected to convey" that Jairajbhoy did not validly and effectually convey the properties by the indenture. She denied that the settlement was not acted upon as alleged and said that it had always been fully acted upon ever since its execution and submitted that the settlement was valid according to the Shia Mahomedan Law, which governed the settler and those interested in the settlement. She alleged that for two days prior to his death Jairajbhoy was lying in an unconscious condition and the deed referred to in the plaint could not and did not constitute a valid and effectual revocation of the settlement of 1886 or the creation in its stead of new trusts.

FORMER ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS.

She further said that in 1892, certain arbitration proceedings took place between the plaintiff through his mother Rehmatbai, and Noor Mahomed, this defendant's husband, in consequence of a claim preferred on behalf of the plaintiff to a half share in the estate under an alleged written but unsigned will and an award was made whereby the plaintiff was awarded Rs. 7 lacs in full satisfaction and discharge of his share and interest in the estate, and a decree was subsequently passed in terms of that award. In the arbitration proceedings the plaintiff did not impeach the settlement of 1886, but on the contrary accepted it as good and valid. She, therefore, without prejudice to her other contentions, submitted that the plaintiff was now stopped from impeaching the validity of the settlement or from asserting or relying upon or making any claim whatsoever under the alleged unexecuted declaration of trusts in variation of the settlement. She also did not admit that Jairajbhai intended to execute the deed as alleged in the plaint. She denied that the settlement and the trust thereof were in operative or void. She further denied that the plaintiff was entitled in equity to be placed in the same position as if the deed referred to had been duly executed by Jairajbhoy. She still further denied that the plaintiff was entitled absolutely to the whole or any part of the trust properties.

She then gave the history of previous litigation between her and the plaintiff and the history of the wills and submitted that the suit should be dismissed and her costs should be provided for.

The eighth defendant Mrs. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy put in a similar written statement.

The ninth and tenth defendants, who are Mr. Mahomedbhoy's minor sons, through their father, in their joint written statement, said that they were not necessary parties to this suit and without prejudice to that contention, they put in a statement similar to that of Khanoobai and added that the fifth defendant Musabhoy Hasambhoy Visram was not a necessary party he having been disqualified and having ceased to act as a trustee on account of his having been adjudicated an insolvent.

Defendants Nos. 13—18 also supported Khanoobai.

COUNSEL'S OPENING.

Fifty-two issues were raised by the parties and Mr. Inverarity opened his case. Counsel said that at a later stage he would contend that defendants 9 to 18 ought to have appeared by one counsel and one attorney. The points that they were interested in independently were minor points and the estate should not be exploited by unnecessary costs. Counsel then dwelt on the legal aspect of the case and said that the first question to determine was whether the deed of 1886 was not varied or revoked by the expressed intentions of Jairajbhoy in 1887. The further question was whether all the provisions of the deed could be given effect to under the Mahomedan Law, counsel said that if the second deed stood, his client would take the whole property and the Court would not be troubled with the wills.

On the Court re-assembling after tiffin, his Lordship intimated to the parties that after seeing the great array of counsel, he had been considering the question of costs and his Lordship wanted it to be clearly understood that all the parties were not likely to get their costs out of the estate, but that his Lordship would apportion them in the manner he would think fit.

Mr. Inverarity then continued his address. Counsel said that at the date of making his first will in 1881, Jairajbhoy's family consisted of his wife (the 6th defendant), his son Noor Mahomed, and his two daughters Sakinabai (8th defendant) and Jenabai (since deceased). Noor Mahomed and Sakinabai were born by his predeceased wife and Jenabai was the child of the sixth defendant. By that will, the property was given to his only son Noor Mahomed. There were very large legacies and large sums were given in charity but that will was never acted upon. When the trust deed of 1886 was executed, the state of Jairajbhoy's family was the same. The deed settled 18 immovable properties and to that extent the will was revoked. That deed was a voluntary settlement and drawn by one who thought that it would be governed by Hindu Law, although some of the provisions of the deed were obnoxious even to the Hindu Law. Counsel then recited the provisions of the deed and explained how the eighteen defendants were made parties in this suit. Continuing he said that in 1886, Jairajbhoy did not consider it likely that he would get any more children as at that time he was about 50 years old and hence there was no provision for a son if he should have one. It might be that the power of revocation was inserted in contemplation of this contingency. On the 20th October 1886, the plaintiff was born and Jairajbhoy became desirous of altering the trust because if the deed and the will operated, the newborn son would be cut out of the property. Jairajbhoy's desire was that the plaintiff should have an equal benefit in the estate as that Noor Mahomed would enjoy. He, therefore, gave instructions to Mr. Sayani of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani to carry out his wishes. Mr. Sayani prepared a draft which reproduced the old deed with the exception that both Noor Mahomed and Cassumbhoy were given an equal residue in the property as tenants in common. The draft was submitted to Jairajbhoy who on 15th July 1887 made certain alterations in it, the main being that the sons should have the residue as joint tenants. On the same day he met with an accident at the docks where he had been on an inspection as a Port Trustee. The accident was not at all expected to be serious as the only injury was to the palm of his right hand, but it proved fatal and Mr. Jairajbhoy died on the 29th July. On the 19th July, the draft deed was sent to Mr. Jardine for settlement and after having an interview with Messrs. Payne's articled clerk Mr. Framji (since deceased), Mr. Jardine settled it on the 24th. It was sent to Mr. Jairajbhoy on the same day and was approved of and sent back in the evening by Mr. Jairajbhoy. It was engrossed in the solicitors' office and on the 29th July, the engrossment was stamped and was ready for signature. Mr. Sayani took that to Mr. Jairajbhoy's bungalow the same lay when it was found that the engrossing clerk had made a great blunder and had left out about half-a-dozen sheets.

DEATH OF JAIRAJBHOY.

Mr. Sayani brought back the deed to the office and got it done the same night, but in the meanwhile Jairajbhoy died at 7-30 the same evening. On this evidence, counsel said, he would ask His Lordship to hold that in law that, that was sufficient intention to vary the trust and that the court should, thereupon, compel the persons interested to carry out the intentions of the settler.

Explaining how his client came in possession of the documents and these facts, counsel said that after Jairajbhoy's death, Noor Mahomed got all the papers from the solicitors' office and kept them in his safe. In August 1897, Noor Mahomed died intestate and Khanoobai, his widow, applied for letters of administration of her husband's estate. A caveat was entered by Rehmatbai who also filed a suit against Khanoobai and Mr. Turner was appointed receiver of Noor Mahomed's estates in those suits. When Mr. Turner went to take possession of the papers he found all these documents in a safe. These documents were then retained for the purposes of this suit.

Before going to law, counsel then stated the facts relating to the wills. He said that after the plaintiff's birth Jairajbhoy became desirous of altering his will; also of disposing of the properties not comprised in the trust deed to the extent that both his sons should have an equal benefit. A draft was prepared and on that point they had the evidence of Esmail Nensey before the arbitrators. A fair copy of the will was made and was handed to Mr. Jairajbhoy on the 24th, but he deferred signing it as his hand was not well and he died before signing it, though he had intended to do so. That was, counsel said, very strong evidence of the settler's intention of disposing of his property in equal shares so far as his sons were concerned. With regard to the oral will, the evidence would be that of Rehmatbai, who had stated before the arbitrators that Jairajbhoy had expressed his desire that his property should go in equal shares to the two sons with the exception that Noor Mahomed should have a lac more as he was the elder of the two.

Referring to the arbitration proceedings, Counsel said that his client had the arbitrators' notes and in that it was expressly provided that these trust properties should be excluded from arbitration. As to the suit being barred, counsel said, that the suit brought by Rehmatbai after Mr. Mahomed's death had nothing to do with Jairajbhoy's property. The subject matter in that suit was Noor Mahomed's property and there the whole question was whether the plaintiff was not entitled to succeed wholly to Noor Mahomed's property. That suit was settled and it had nothing whatever to do with the present case.

At this stage, the further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

ADOPTION IN DISPUTE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar was called on the suit brought by Jivavahoo, widow of Damodar Lakhmidass, against Sakarvahoo and others.

The plaintiff asked, for a declaration that the adoption by her of Deoji Damodar, the natural son of Dwarkadass Dharamsey, was invalid on the ground that she had adopted Deoji on the strength of the false representations made to her by Dwarkadass.

On the suit being called on, Mr. Kanga for the plaintiffs applied for a short postponement as the meterial witness in the suit Mr. Hormusji Vakeel was not available.

The Advocate-General on behalf of Gordhandass Khatao (4th defendant) who supported the adoption opposed the application.

Deoji appeared in person and submitted himself in all respects to the orders of the Court. The first defendant through her counsel Mr. B. J. Wadia, also submitted herself to the orders of the court.

After hearing the arguments, His Lordship adjourned the hearing of the suit till Thursday next.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Post Office Case.

At the fourteenth sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and a common jury resumed the hearing of the case in which Sadashiv Mahadev Ranade, Anant Bhagwant Dastane, Janardhan Narsinha Thatte and Dattatrya Phanderao Satve stand charged with forgery, cheating and abetment thereof in respect of three money-orders of the collective value of Rs. 1,135.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar and Mr. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, and Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., conducted the prosecution; the first two accused were undefended; the third accused was defended by Mr. Gadgil and the fourth by Mr. Ragnekar.

Further evidence on behalf of the prosecution was led included that of police officers who arrested the first, third and fourth accused in Bombay and of those who were engaged in the searches.

Further hearing was then adjourned till to-day.

LAKHMIDASS MILLS' DISPUTE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson resumed the hearing of the Lakhmidass Mills Debenture suit, brought by Gordhandass G. Tejpal and another against Venilal Vijbukhandass and others.

Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai was further cross-examined by counsel representing the different interests on the statement that he had prepared and at the conclusion of his evidence the Court rose for the day.

POLICE COURTS.

THEFT IN WATSON'S ANNEXE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplande Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Ganpat Daji, a Hindu, with theft of a coat and vest belonging to Mr. A. Hodkinson residing in Watson's Annexe Buildings, Apollo Bundar.

The complaint was that after the clothes were missed, the complainant's servant on receiving certain information accosted the accused who admitted having stolen them. He pleaded guilty and admitted having been previously sent to Jail. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF WHISKY.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Inspector Draper charged Jaising Summansing, Ramprasad Shirnarayen and Raosing Bhimsing with burglary and theft in respect of a quantity of whisky valued at Rs. 22.

For some time past, it was noticed that the godown of Messrs. D. C. Oomrigar and Company had been often broken into and a bottle of whisky were stolen. A special watch was kept near the godown and the first accused was arrested redhanded. He made a statement which led to the arrest of the other two accused.

The second accused, having been convicted on six previous occasions, was sentenced to eight months and the first and the third accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE TRAVANCORE ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, FEB. 20.

The Seventh Sessions of the Popular Assembly closed to-day. Before concluding the spokesman of the members made a brief speech in which reference was made to the feelings of loyalty and devotion to His Highness the Maharaja as evidence in the recent celebration of the silver jubilee of the Maharaja's reign. The Devan was asked to convey their sentiments to His Highness. The Dewan was also requested to accept their grateful thanks for the patience and trouble with which he (the Dewan) guided the deliberations of the Assembly.

The Dewan made a brief reply. He promised to convey their loyal sentiments and personal attachment to His Highness the Maharaja. The Dewan added that the conduct of the members and the way in which they represented the matters was very creditable to them. There was a desire that the rules of the Assembly should be modified. The view of the Government was that important feature of the new rules was that all interests were represented. Regarding education the Dewan said that the Government would consider the representations made. The idea of the Government was to slowly initiate the people in the art of self-government. With that object in view the establishment of village unions, and Punchayats would be favourably considered. As already announced it was the intention of the Government to throw open certain seats in Town Improvement Committees to election by members. Social legislation was always a difficult matter, but the Dewan said:— "It is a distinct advantage to you that you are in a Native State for while the Government of a British Province cannot for obvious reasons go far to correct evils. The Ruler of a Native State need have no hesitation to proceed as far as he thinks that the interests of his people require. The Maharaja is not only the head of the Government but also the head of Society among his own people."

A JAIN MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, FEB. 20.

The Jain Community of Nasik at a meeting held yesterday, under the presidency of Shet Deepchand Nyahalchand presented an address, enclosed in a silver casket, to Mr. Budhmal Kevalchand, congratulating him on his appointment as honorary first-class Magistrate, at Nasik. The address contained a statement of the public services rendered by Mr. Budhmal during the past decade, and added that Mr. Budhmal was the first Jain in the presidency to receive first class Magisterial powers. About two hundred persons, including Sardar G. M. Vinchurkar, the Sub-Judges, the city Magistrate, the president of the Nasik municipality and leading Jagirdars attended the meeting.

THAKORE OF WADHAN IN TRIVANDRUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, FEB. 20.

Thakore Rama Bhausinggai of Wadhan, Kattiawar, father-in-law of the Maharaja of Mysore, arrived here on Saturday, on a tour of pilgrimage. He with his party are the guests of His Highness the Maharaja and are being accommodated at the Government Bungalow, inside the Fort.

HOWRAH CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

After a protracted hearing of over two and half months the Crown closed its case this afternoon at the High Court Special Tribunal which is engaged in hearing the Howrah Conspiracy Case. The defence refused to call witnesses. All the forty-one accused pleaded not guilty. Four of the accused made statements in this Court and stated that what they had told in the Lower Court was what they were taught by the police.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Second Day.

[BY RUDDER.]

Novelty is always attractive! who could refrain from enjoying the afternoon spent on the Committee Vessel, where tea and buns were consumed to the gentle rocking of the vessel and the presence of fair.

An attractive programme was successfully carried out. Tindals wake up, once a year, and owners would have been surprised to see the energy displayed in the cleaning, painting and oiling of their dinghys in order to make these little boats ready for the pulling races.

The scene round Committee Vessel at the start of the "C" class tindals race, each boat steered by its own, was exciting. The start was time in hand, so far the scratch boats the suspense of waiting was vividly depicted on the anxious faces of the crews of Meg, Clutha, etc. After three rounds of the short course Mavourneen secured 1st prize, Curlew second prize, Coralie third prize.

We attach herewith details of winners:—

Rowing Race for European Crew.

First prize won by 2nd Cutter Hyacinth.
2nd prize won by 34' Cutter Hyacinth.
3rd prize won by tie between Hycinth Cutter and Red Breast.

TONY RACE.

1st prize won by Tony No. 13,518.
2nd prize won by Tony No. 13,348.
3rd prize won by Tony No. 9,540

Jolley Boat Race.

1st prize won by No. 5,574 Hisha Mudin
2nd prize won by No. 6,138 Abdul Gunny
3rd prize won by No. 5,517 Shaik Mahamod

10ft. over Dinghy.

1st prize won by Eileen "Raghu"
2nd prize won by Trixie "Gopal"
3rd prize won by Turquoise "Nangia"

Dinghy under 10ft.

1st prize won by Curlew "Shakia"
2nd prize won by Swallow "Mahadu"
3rd prize won by Mavourneen "Rama."

All Comers Race.

1st Prize won by Hyacinth.
2nd Prize won by Hyacinth.
3rd Prize won by Hyacinth.

Elsie May.

1st Prize won by Eileen "Balu."
2nd Prize won by Eileen "Rama."

Mess Kit Race.

1st Prize won by Hyacinth.
2nd Prize won by Hyacinth.
3rd Prize won by Hyacinth.

Single handed Race Tomtit Race—Won by Meg Lt. A. C. Trench, R. E.

Inadvertently the following report on "B." class's mishaps were left out of our Monday's issue, we publish the details herewith.

"B" class.—The never moribund is the proud possessor of three class boats and one other! of whom more anon lead by Trixie contrived to show "A" class the best method of starting.

Erin went first round Sunk Rock with Trixie on her lee and Lylie within a boat's length astern.—with spinnakers set the pace to South Karanja was fast and several fierce luffing matches took place between the three class boats. Just on the buoy, Lylie was clear of Trixie and so slipped round being lucky to save a gybe as she like the others was sailing by the lee. Trixie, however, in giving Erin room had to take a Cape Cod gybe, so luffed Antelope who also gybed and carried away her lee runner. Erin followed with an all standing gybe smashed her boom on the buoy.

With sheets hard in Trixie, with 3 planks under, was slipping away from Lylie, when Antelope collapsed. Clutha who was within hail picked up three Royal Warwickshire Officers, whilst Trixie stood by for three hours to look after Antelope and her paid hands who were left in the water with a strong ebb and big sea running.

Trixie eventually took her crew on board and warmed their hearts with sweaters and whisky,

Antelope was picked up by the Commodore's launch about dusk when Trixie left for home having saved the Lower Colaba Garrison's yacht and her two tindals.

Erin's performance was worthy of remark. Her gallant skipper rigged up a trysail and fetched his moorings at 9 p.m. after five hours' hard digging out, we are glad to state that Antelope, bar her sails, is none the worse for her submersion. The race is declared null and void and a resail will probably take place in the near future.

Third Day Programme.

COMBINED RACE—For Yachts built to the old 30' Footer and Handicap for "A" Class. Sails at 2-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Eileen		E.C. Russell and J.F. Watson
Turquoise		J W. Stokes and F.J. Preston
Melody		J B. K. Macbeth
Mahshuka		R. H. Hopkins
Isca		Edgar Faulkner

(Handicap will be published later.)

Course: No. 23+42—From Cee Vessel—P and O Mooring Buoy "B" North Karanja Buoy both to Starboard—P and O Mooring Buoy "B" to Port—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Cee Vessel. = 12-9 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—For a Cup presented by the Commodore Major-General J.G. Swann—Sails at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie		Embarking Syndicate
Antelope		Officers, Warwickshire Regt.
Erin		Hon. Mr. W. T. Morison
Lylie		Duncan Fraser

(Handicap will be published later.)

Course: No. rom Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock Starboard t Ship Port—South Karanja Buoy Port—Com Vessel.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.—For a Cup presented by Commodore Major-General J.C. Swann. Sails at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Meg		Lieut A C Trench R E
Coralie		Major N Kirby, R E
Maud		Officers R. E
Mavourneen		Newman Taylor.
Pearl		A.E. Baird and D North
Clutha		J. J. Welsh.
Lapwing		C. N. Moberley
Valkyrie		R. Walker.
Curlew		Orr and Pilcher
Swallow		W. F. Moore.
Cricket		T. S. Gregson and Hurlbatt
Noisette		Major Willis R F A

Course: No. 7—From Committee Vessel—South Karanja Buoy—Sunk Rock both to Starboard—North Karanja Buoy Port—Committee Vessel.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Anna		Officers H. M. Mint

Course: No. 7—Same as Tomtit Class.

SHIPS BOAT RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances M. S.	Entered by
36' Pinnace I		HMS Hyacinth
36' Pinnace II		do
34' Cutter		do
30' Cutter		do
30' Galley		do
30 Gig		do
23' Cutter		R I M S Elphinstone

(Handicap will be publish by 2 p. m. on Tuesday.)

Course: No. 4+2 from Committee Vessel—South K Buoy—Sunk Rock—Committee Vessel all marks to starboard—Middle Ground Buoy—Mark Boat with "B" flag at No. I Troopship Buoy—Committee Vessel all marks to starboard.

REUTER states that the King of Siam, for the first time in history entered six horses for the Bangkok races. Five won.

LAWN TENNIS.

Conder Open Tournament.

The result of the game on the 20th inst. was as follows:—

	2nd Round	3rd Round	Semi Finals	Final
Newlands and Malone	Newlands & Malone 6-4, 4-6, 6-2	Feb 21	Feb 23	Feb 25
Willmott and Sinclair				
Albless and Modi	Albless and Modi 6-1, 6-3			
Oliver and Lester				
Harwood and Briscoe	Harwood and Briscoe 6-2, 6-3	Feb 21		
Gunter and Green				
George and Nash				
Kapadia and Sethna	Gunjikar and Vakil 6-4, 5-7, 6-3			
Ujiye and Shiraishi				
Ghandhi and Pandit				
Gunjikar and Vakil				
Arratoon and Dickens	Chinmulgund & Fyzee 6-4, 6-2	Feb 22	Feb 23	
Chinmulgund and Fyzee				
Singara and Javeri				
Talyarkhan & Bottlewalla				
Nicholson and Torpy	Nicholson and Torpy 3-6, 8-6, 6-6			
Alexander and Orridge				
Peake and Browne				
Fanaken and Eldridge	Bryning & Fisher 8/6, 5/7, 6/3 to be replayed on 21	Feb 22		
Bryning and Fischer				
Farrington and Keys	Gokhala and Dastoor 6-3, 6-4			
Ghokhala and Dastoor				

BOMBAY RACES.

9th Extra Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

Horses left in after declaration of final forfeit at 12 noon on Monday, 20th February.

THE ASCOT PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs—Punt, 9-9; Absentee, 8-11; Castalia, 7-12; Ebullition, 9-1; Paul Prey, 8 6; Malmsey, 7 5; Lord Merv, 9; Solution, 8 4; Coquette, 8 3; Rose of Malta 8 12; Pincher, 8 4.—Top weight not having accepted weights have been raised 3 lbs.

THE DONCASTER PLATE—Distance about 1 mile—Hilarity, 9 12; Metal Boy, 8 8; Lady Spring, 7 13; Forfeit, 9 4; Red Cell, 8 6; Mary B, 7 8; Oakton, 8 10; Longchamp, 8.

THE PAREL PLATE—Distance about 1 1-4 mile—Guinea Gold, 9 12; Hadee, 8 8; Well Done, 8 1; Asfundier, 8 12; Shawcutt, 8 5; Lama, 6 13; Meazer, 8 11; Famous, 8 2.—Top weight not having accepted, weights have been raised 3 lbs.

THE COORLA PLATE—Distance about 7 furlongs—Abdul Malik, 9 12; Zinzandel, 7 11; Regiment, 6 13; Tachreet, 9 5; Nishan, 7 4; Occident, 6 13; Winchester, 9; Grey Falcon, 7 4; Arnica, 6 4; Ashroff 8 7; Azzad, 7 4; Minerva, 8 2; Saree, 7 1—Top weight not having accepted, weights have been raised 4lbs.

The KENSINGTON PLATE—Distance about 7 furlongs—Lady Naunie, 9; Evening Herald, 8 11; Encourage, 8 5; Cheeky, 8 11; Box o'Toys, 8 5.—Top weight accepting below being 9st the highest weight accepting is raised to 9st and the others in proportion.

THE ARAB DEALERS' PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—6 furlongs Division.—Pendil, Prism, Young Hubdan, Maisars, Fluke, Lazim, Baldwin, Nimar, Shihab, Little Hero, Senseless, Aga, Roll Gold, Timon, Melton, Dawood Beg, Mat hat Baig, Vazir, Nurgis, Symington, Polish, Once More, Sayel, Agent.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ALL-BRITISH SHOPPING.

While many people are becoming hysterical over the All-British Shopping Week, it is somewhat refreshing to learn the views of a West End English modiste on the subject. Of proved business acumen, and renowned for her patriotic loyalty, she has had more than ordinary opportunities of studying the question of English versus foreign manufactures from all points of view. Asked what she thought of the scheme now in hand as a means of ameliorating British trade, she replied: "Wholly inadequate, because it does not touch the root of the matter." The fault lies with the women who purchase the goods, and in their profound ignorance as to what manufactures are British and what are not, and, more than all, in their insistence on being supplied with French fabric instead of English. Daily has she to wage war on behalf of English manufactures trying to prove to her customers that English-made fabrics are as good and better than those of France, and almost invariably meeting with the same reply: "I prefer French things." One of the results is that France is at the present moment buying more from England than England is buying from France—a fact stated recently by the head of one of the large French houses—and why? Simply to return them to England again.

SUPERIORITY OF ENGLISH GOODS.

While the woman of fashion in her ignorance never realises that while obstinately refusing to give the prophet the honour due to him in his own country, the superiority of English-made goods is universally recognised in other countries. The Englishwoman of to-day is not content, as of yore, with her gown of good Spitalfields silk, which lasted for years, and in which she always looked dignified. The exigencies of life at the present moment demand that her dress is as variable as her amusements, and, above all, that if she would be smart, she must emulate the women of the French aristocracy. She forgets that members of the old aristocracy of France, descendants of the light-hearted courtiers in

> The careless time, when France's bluest blood
> Beat to the tune of "After us the Flood,"

are rare—France's aristocracy are for the most part now submerged in the commercial class, and therefore she is not copying the French noblesse, who would not dream of donning the "outre" garments worn by some Englishwomen.

APING THINGS FRENCH.

This determination on the part of some women to ape things French at all costs has brought about a most undesirable state of affairs between the English wholesale and retail people—there is an utter lack of confidence between them, evidence in the fact that the English wholesaler will only give one month's credit, but the French wholesaler, having felt the pulse of the situation, is willing to give three, six, or even twelve months' credit. Then customers run up bills or the payment of which they expect their dressmaker and milliner to wait an indefinite time. Small wonder, therefore, that the retailer—however patriotic—takes advantage of the longer term of credit. Again fabric makers will risk nothing in England, and the retailer having already learnt mistrust in many respects, hesitates to place any brilliant and exclusive idea she may have in their hands for the purpose of being carried out, for fear it should remain exclusive no longer—and takes it instead to some other country. Women are at present doing much to help on the cause of Tariff Reform and important as is some method of Protection, it is more important that women should personally help to protect our trade. Let them hold meetings by all means, and resolve that in future they will ask for and accept nothing but what is of English manufacture, and if they honestly abide by such a resolution it will be the beginning of better things. What lasting effect will one week of British shopping produce, and what will be done with all the stock that has been lying dormant since the death or King Edward VII.?

Kikar Singh, the well known wrestler, beat Karim Baksh of Gujranwalla that at a wrestling match at Kot Radhakishen on Sunday at Lahore.

BY THE WAY.

PRISONS AS SCHOOLS.

It is not often that prison-life in England is turned to such good account as in the case of the young man, recently discharged from a Borstal prison, who has utilised his spare time in gaol by taking correspondence-lessons in a wide range of subjects, from arithmetic and trigonometry to mechanical drawing, and is now equipped for a higher class of work than when he lost his liberty. In American prisons such educational facilities are much more common than with us. In the Massachusetts reformatory, for instance, there are daily classes for the study of political economy, music, mathematics, and drawing. There are constant lectures on political, social, religious, and trade subjects; and the prisoners have the advantages of a debating society and a scientific and literary club.

MILLIONS IN SMOKE.

Taken at the lowest computation, one learn from a Paris contemporary the world's consumption of tobacco represents £30,000,000 annually. The United States makes the greatest exportation of the weed, the value being given at £8,200,000; Cuba comes next with £6,300,000; then India with £4,750,000; Great Britain follows with £1,400,000; Brazil follows with £800,000, next comes Holland with £700,000; Egypt represents £550,000; Algeria £50,000, and Japan £240,000. The largest importers are Germany, whose bill amounts to £7,000,000; the United States, Great Britain, and Austria-Hungary import respectively £6,000,000, £5,000,000 and £2,000,000. Then follow Belgium, Holland, Canada, Malacca, China, Egypt, Australia, Philippines, Spain, Argentine, Switzerland, Roumania, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, and India.

CORONATION PRICES.

Already London householders are busily planning how and to whom they may let their houses in the West-end for the month of the Coronation. People with by no means luxurious accommodation talk quite glibly of getting £100 a week for June, while those with elaborately-furnished mansions expect to get £1,000, or even more, for the four weeks that will take in the great event. Those who really wish to let their houses this summer, the "Gentlewoman" says, had better only put a slight increase on to the price they would usually ask for a season let; also take any fairly advantageous offer that presents itself as soon as possible.

FRENCH PEARL FISHERIES.

People are generally ignorant of the fact, says a Paris newspaper that France possesses some of the most valuable pearl fisheries in the world. The archipelago of Tuamotu, Gambia, and Tahiti, are particularly rich in pearl-bearing oysters. The gems are said to rival those found in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Persia. Queen Wilhelmina is credited with possessing a Tahiti pearl worth nearly £5,000. The fishing season begins in May, and ends in August. The Maoris are said to be the best divers, as they can remain under water for three minutes at a depth of nearly 40 feet.

IMBECILES' MARVELLOUS MEMORY.

Some imbeciles are endowed with an excellent memory, and thus are enabled to acquire a great wealth of experience. But the intelligence of the imbecile being defective, the memory is all lop-sided. It works mechanically, without judgement or selection. The most insignificant trifles are treasured just like the most important facts. Owing to their marvellous memory, many superior idiots are not recognised as such in school, but, on the contrary, are considered to be very gifted pupils. The mistake occurs especially when they are good-natured and agreeable. A close examination shows that such talented idiots have learned everything like a phonograph, and reproduce other people's thoughts, opinions, and judgment. Where such imbeciles are living in simple, primitive, idyllic surroundings their soft spots may pass unnoticed, but in the severe mental strains of life in modern great cities they may become the most dangerous elements of society.

CHINESE ORDERS.

The latest reform in China concerns decorations. The Order of the Double Dragon has been divided into five classes. The Grand Order of the Throne is destined for Sovereigns. The Order of the Yellow Dragon will be bestowed on Princes and Ambassadors. The distinction of the Red Dragon is to be similarly disposed. The Blue Dragon has eight classes, and the recipients will be Ministers and members of diplomatic bodies. The Order of the Black Dragon will embrace eight classes. The ancient Order of the Double Dragon will still be preserved, but there will be no new creations. The German Crown Prince will be the first person decorated under the new rules. His Order will be that of the Yellow Dragon.

PROGRESS OF CREMATION.

Cremation is making steady progress in Europe, in some countries faster than in others. Germany has 20 crematories. Over 23,000 bodies have been cremated there, as compared with 8,121 in England and Scotland. In Switzerland, where there are five crematories, the number of cremations is proportionately several times as many as in Great Britain. Over 91,000 bodies have been cremated in Paris during the last 20 years. The Roman Catholic Church strongly opposes this disposition of dead bodies. There is also a strong latent feeling against it in some Protestant Churches.

THAMES SHIPBUILDING.

It is a curious fact that the first Thames-built warship of which we have any detailed record was constructed in one respect in very much the same way as the "Thunderer" will be. The "Henry Grace a Dieu" was built and launched at Woolwich in 1512, but from the insufficient depth of water at that part of the river—the very reason which led to the suppression of the yard in 1869—the vessel had to be taken down to Erith to be fitted out for sea. In precisely the same way, and for the same reason, the hull of the "Thunderer" will be taken down to Dagenham to be completed, for it is specified in the contract that the vessel must not touch bottom during the building. Dagenham is about half-way between Woolwich and Erith.

HORSES AND REASONING POWER.

Mr. James Macfarlane, M.R.C.V.S., in the Saloon of the City Hall, Glasgow, lecturing on the horse, asserted that these animals were not capable of reasoning, but they were certainly endowed with instinct and a good memory. Owing to his anatomical construction the horse could sleep while he remained standing. He breathed solely through his nose. The first five years of his life might be considered as equal to the first 10 of a man's, and when 20 he equalled a man of 60.

SOME OF EDISON'S PREDICTIONS.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, in an interview published in the February number of the "Cosmopolitan Magazine," predicts the time is not far distant when inventors will have made possible the following:—Cloth, buttons, thread, tissue-paper, and pasteboard will be fed into one end of a machine and suits of clothing, packed in boxes, will come out of the other. Steel will replace wood for making furniture. The cost of steel furniture is only one-fifth that of wood, and steel furniture is very light, because so little of the steel is required. It can be stained in perfect imitation of any wood colour. Nickel will be used instead of paper for books. A sheet of nickel one twenty-thousandth of an inch thick is cheaper, tougher, and more flexible than an ordinary sheet of book paper. It also will absorb printer's ink. A nickel book two inches thick would contain 40,000 pages. It would weigh only a pound, and the cost of the nickel pages would be 5s. Huge farming implements driven by electricity will replace the present agricultural tools. The future farmer will be a soil chemist, botanist, and an economist. He will perform his present manual work at a seat beside a push-button and some levers. The most interesting of Mr. Edison's predictions is that the old dream of transmutation of metals is certain to come true sooner or later, and a way will be found to manufacture gold. The probability that the way to manufacture gold will be discovered sooner or later, causes Mr. Edison to believe the present financial system of the world will be changed. The time is coming, he thinks, when nobody will accept gold in payment for work, and no nation will issue gold as money, because any one will be able to manufacture it.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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MEN AND MATTERS.

KING AND THE BOY SCOUTS.

There is to be a grand "Rally" of the Boy Scouts in Windsor Park either immediately before or after the Coronation. It will be remembered that King Edward's last command, made the day before he died, was to order a similar "Rally" for last June, but this, of course, fell through in consequence of the national bereavement. The Coronation Rally will be on a much bigger scale than the one planned by His late Majesty, as King George is patron of the Boy Scouts movement and King Edward was not. The great feature will consist of a simultaneous concentrating rush from all sides of many thousands of cheering scouts till they form a circle round the inspecting officers. Then they will sing their "Hail to the Chief" and at once squat down, silent, to hear his words. King George, too, is expected to address them. It should be a thrilling, inspiring spectacle.

"COUSIN ARTHUR."

The Duke of Connaught, who has been appointed Governor-General of Canada, is not only well acquainted with the Canadians, themselves, but also with the less-civilised inhabitants of the Colony. He is familiar with the Colonial Redskins, for instance, being a member of the six nations of Indians of Canada. He is the only white man to enjoy this privilege, and amongst the red men he is known as "Cousin Arthur." A strange gentleman who will no doubt welcome the Duke of Connaught's appointment is an old Indian called Bill Prince. He is especially partial to Royalty, and he never fails to put in an appearance when distinguished personages visit his province. His favourite pastime is to run by the side of the Royal carriage and shake hands with the occupants. In this manner he has shaken hands with both the present King and the late King Edward.

DUKE AS ENVELOPE ADDRESSER.

The Duke of Norfolk is nowadays constantly engaged at the College of Arms going into innumerable questions of precedence in connection with the Coronation, which have to be brought before the notice of his Grace. The Duke is very popular at the College, where he became very well known whilst arranging the details of the last Coronation. During that time he went one day to the College when there was a tremendous pressure of work, and, to make matters worse, a lengthy document came in from Buckingham Palace of which a typed copy had to be made at once. The Duke at once volunteered to address a huge batch of envelopes, and suggested that the typist who was at work on them should take the document in hand which was accordingly done; so the officials at the College of Arms had the rather novel spectacle of seeing the premier Duke and Earl Marshall of England acting as office-boy.

ROYAL NAVY CLUB.

The Royal Navy Club is quite the oldest surviving institution of the kind belonging to the senior service. It was founded in the middle of the eighteenth century, and was the outcome of a similar institution which existed as long ago as the Restoration. It is hardly a club, however, in the modern sense of the term, for it has no regular home. Never more than a dining club, it has held its meetings in various places, such as the Piazza, Covent Garden, the Thatched House, Willis' Rooms, and finally the Hotel Metropole. The members number at present about 750, and they include no officers below the rank of commander. The affairs of the club are in such a prosperous condition that large sums of money are given away annually to the widows and orphans of former members. The "Royal Navy" gives an important yearly dinner to meet the First Lord of the Admiralty, and several other dinners are held annually on such patriotic occasions as the anniversaries of Trafalgar and the Glorious First of June. The club-roll contains the names of many past members who achieved honour and distinction in Britain's naval battles. On the books of the 1765 club, for example, are such names as Nelson, Kempenfelt, St. Vincent, Hyde, Parker, Duncan, Collingwood, Exmouth, and King William IV.

THE CORONATION ARMY.

The number of troops which will be required to line the routes of the Coronation processions is likely, to reach at least 60,000. They will include nearly 4,000 bandsmen, and in addition some 9,000 horses and 150 guns may be required. Half-a-dozen great camps will have to be formed for their accommodation in the parks. Probably the troops will be apportioned along the route on Coronation Day somewhat as follows: Guards and bluejackets at Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey; Indians and Colonials in Whitechapel; marines in Trafalgar Square; Territorials in Parliament Square and Pall Mall; and the King's Company of Grenadier Guards in the nave of Westminster Abbey. Artillery will be stationed in Hyde Park and at the Tower, where salutes of 41 guns will be fired at sunrise and when their Majesties arrive and leave Buckingham Palace and the Abbey, while at the moment of crowning 62 salutes will be fired from the Tower in addion to 41 from Hyde Park.

FEEDING THE TROOPS.

Tommy Atkins is to be generously treated on this great occasion. Not only will he be comfortably accommodated in camp, but he will be plenteously and specially fed without any deductions from pay He is to have double rations in the park camps, at an extra cost to the Government of elevenpence per day per man. This in itself represents £2,500 extra for messing each day, or £15,000 total for the home troops alone. For the Indians and Colonials special fare will also be provided. There is also to be considered the cost of entertaining, at the best hotels a large number of distinguished foreign officers representing Continental regiments in which the King holds honorary rank.

A REMARKABLE ROYAL OFFICE.

A Royal official who is rarely heard of, and concerning whom very little is known—the King's Coroner—figured before the London public the other day. The gentleman in question, Mr. A. W. Mills, a Chancery Lane solicitor, conducted an inquiry at Kensington Palace on a police constable who died suddenly while on duty at the Palace. Mr. Mills has held his interesting office for twenty years, and during the whole of that time he has presided over only two inquests. The previous one was in February, 1909, when a King's postillion was run over near Buckingham Palace. The jury then consisted of twelve Royal servants, and the procedure at the inquest was based on precedents dating back to the reign of Edward I. Shortly afterwards the King's coroner was nearly obliged to hold another inquest, when a member of Parliament died in the House of Commons, over which the Coroner holds jurisdiction. Had it not been that the unfortunate gentleman had been ill for some time, and that his own doctor was able to give the death certificate, the Royal inquest would have been held. The King's Coroner is an officer of the Lord Steward's Department of the Royal Household, his proper designation being "Coroner of the Verge." Appointed by the Lord Steward, he has to make his report to him, or to the Controller of the Royal Household. The regulation provides that he shall reside in one of the Royal Palaces, but this has fallen into abeyance.

FAMOUS FOLK WHO FIGURE IN FICTION.

Of course, one refers to living persons, for it would require many issues even to catalogue the names only of the mighty dead who have provided novelists with inspiration for their characters. The subject is brought to mind by a perusal of Mr. H. G. Wells' latest novel, which contains many prominent men and women of to-day thinly disguised. Mr. Morley Roberts wrote a novel some years ago, entitled "Lord Linlithgow," and everybody who read it recognised in the title-role the Earl of Rosebery. It is a curious fact, by the way, that since those days a real Lord Linlithgow has joined the peerage, for the late Lord Hopetoun, after his return from the governor-generalship of Australia, selected the title of Marquis of Linlithgow when he was raised a step higher in the peerage. Mr. Rudyard Kipling used himself as the source of inspiration when creating the schoolboy known as The Beetle in "Stalky and Co." Lord Rothschild is one of The Neuchatels who plays such a big part in Disraeli's novel, "Endymion." Mr. Robert Hichens has used Sir Herbert Tree, Sir W. S. Gilbert, and several other prominent theatrical and literary persons in the pages of his novels. Mr. Chamberlain has figured in several novels, though none of great importance. Lord Roberts has been made the hero of several books for boys. In E. F. Benson's "Dodo" you will see Mrs. Asquith and her circle described. It is only when a novelist depicts persons of minor importance that he runs risks. Seven years ago a lady brought an action against the writer of a book which professed to be "fiction." She proved, however, to the satisfaction of the court that she figured in it as an undesirable character and that the novelist bore spite against her. She was awarded £200 damages and the novel was ordered to be withdrawn from sale.

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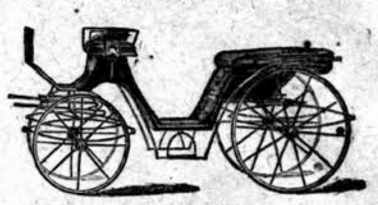

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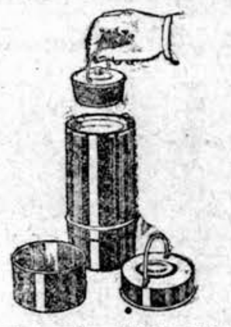

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Quite removed.

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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
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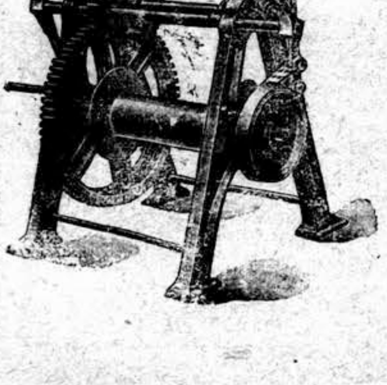

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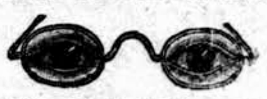

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